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FOCUS on business

What's ahead . . .

Summer rally? Looks more as if Wall Street is limp from summer heat.

Fact is the stock market has run out of steam. What look like good rallies in the morning turn into down days in the afternoon.

Profits have been harder to make in '68 than '67. But smart traders have been making them by being first to buy companies with an interesting story—earnings story, that is.

With the list pretty well combed through and the general outlook for the next 12 months not too robust, the stage is set for a setback in the next month or two.

Only stocks that may withstand the setback will be some of the more conservative industries such as banks, finance companies, insurance, and utilities. But these lack "glamour."

Many investors may decide to sit it out during a fall market correction and not latch on to these groups which are being recommended by growing numbers of advisers.

They may just hold on to their money until the economic outlook is clearer—and the election is over.

⊕

Fibber McGee cupboards may be on the way out.

America's year-old fair-packaging law has begun to shrink the "undue proliferation" of package sizes.

From toothpaste to breakfast cereals — whose box sizes range from itsy-bitsy to family size too big for anything but a broom closet — the Commerce Department has identified more than 140 types of household products as candidates for standardization.

The department is stressing voluntary compliance by trade groups. And industry is responding.

More than 40 groups, including potato-chip, coffee, and detergent manufacturers, have already agreed to reduce the variety of their package sizes. Another 70 are drawing up new standards.

⊕

On the horizon: a possible change in make up of Comsat's board of directors.

Sen. John O. Pastore wants to amend the Communications Satellite Act of 1962 under which the public-private Communications Satellite Corporation was formed.

As chairman of the Senate Communications subcommittee, the Rhode Island Democrat proposes limiting the number of directors who represent the common carrier companies.

At present the board of Comsat is made up of five members from the carriers, six representing the public stockholders, and three appointed by the President with Senate approval.

Senator Pastore wants to set up a formula that would limit representation of common carriers to the percentage of stock they hold.

Currently the companies own 42.5 percent of the stock. Under the Pastore plan they would be limited to five directors. If the carriers continue to sell off stock, as they have been doing of late, when the level reaches 40 percent or below, they would be entitled to only four directors.

The proposal has wide support in the Senate. It could easily pass next year.

Trends . . .

British buggies are barging in all over.

John Bull's motor business has maneuvered its front bumper well over the threshold of Europe's garage.

Sales have risen over 1967 levels in both Common Market and European Free Trade Area countries. And in Finland Britain has dislodged Germany as the top car seller.

English auto sales are booming in North America, too. Carmakers have had to arrange 30 extra sailings of specially chartered vessels to supplement regular shipping services to Canada and the United States.

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Substitute milk products aren't selling like hot cakes as some dairy companies had hoped.

In a few states—Arizona, California, and Hawaii,—imitation and filled milk are making headway.

But in general consumers are still skeptical about the nutritional value of milk substitutes.

In addition, prices of the substitutes often are not much lower than regular milk. One reason is that in many states dairies are required to use top-quality fluid milk instead of cheaper nonfat dry milk.

Nevertheless, consumers may find the advertising and promotional barrage in support of milk substitutes growing. Why? Because dairy profits on most milk products have been steadily slipping.

The new products offer hope of developing a broader-based product line.

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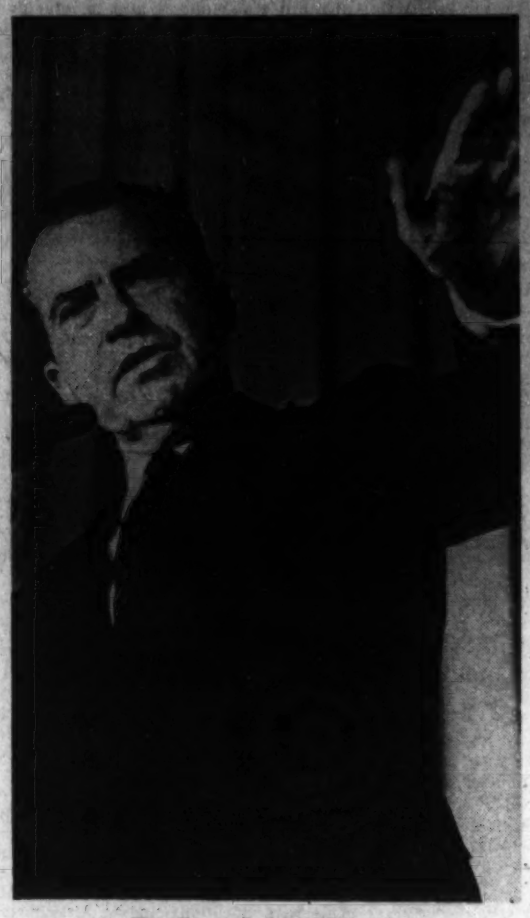
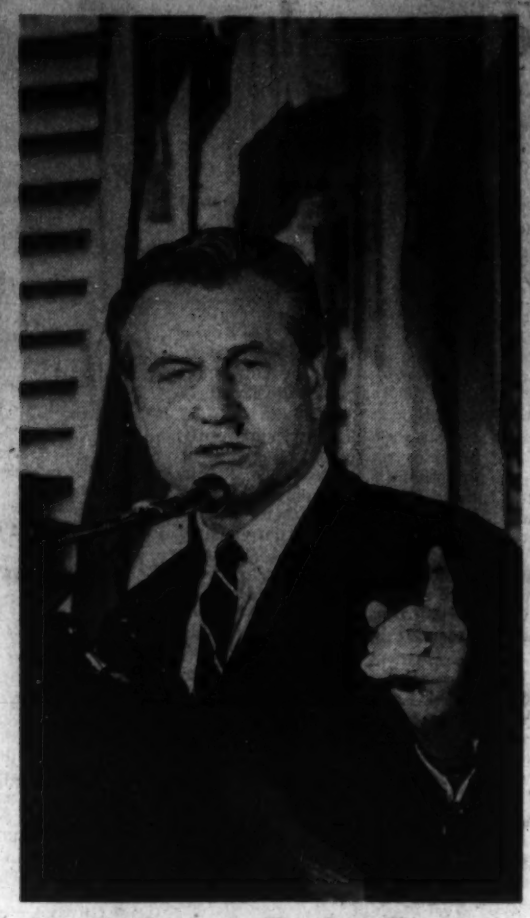


Richard M. Nixon
Is his delegate strength secure?

Photos by Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Ronald Reagan
Will he move to center stage?

The man picked at Miami Beach must offer a way to deal with a war, and with newly realized problems of race and poverty.



Nelson A. Rockefeller
Will the favorite sons deliver?

GOP opportunity

Republicans hope to win presidency on tide of national discontent

By Richard L. Strout
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Miami Beach

A deep and almost intolerable malaise affects the national mood as Republicans assemble here. They will pick a candidate for the most powerful elective office on earth.

But the candidate they pick may be a minority president even if successful.

And he must deal with an unpopular war, and with newly realized problems of race, poverty, and hunger.

America has had time to discover that it has these problems, but not time enough to decide the answers.

Some 1,333 Republican delegates, as many alternates, as many in the communication media, their wives and families and the general public, will gather in a 20,000-seat auditorium while the nation watches.

Discrepancies explained

The spanking new convention hall is guarded with a variety of special automatic devices and barriers, symptomatic of the turbulent times. If this is necessary in Florida, observers ask, what will be required in Chicago?

Candidates have met jeers, hecklers, and gangs this year and one has been murdered.

In this ominous new world many ask if the old verities will ever return or whether the nation stands at the beginning of a dangerous new era.

Political reporters feel that current discontent should aid the "outs," the Republicans. But until recently the polls have not seemed to support this view. It has baffled observers, already nonplussed by a series of surprises.

The polls have confused matters still more. The Gallup Poll of July 30, in the opinion of some, practically made Richard M. Nixon's nomination inevitable by showing him running better than Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller. The Evans-Novak column, Aug. 1, decided that the Rockefeller blitz "has failed." The New York Times, supporting Governor Rockefeller, devoted a lengthy editorial to explaining away Dr. Gallup.

But on Aug. 1, the same day, came the Harris Poll, diametrically contradicting Dr. Gallup. Governor Rockefeller was leading Mr. Nixon, it said.

While red-faced pollsters tried to explain the discrepancy, others noticed that, in any case, the polls had finally indicated that Republicans were running ahead of Democratic contestants.

On form, anyway, most Republicans (and some Democrats secretly) feel that the GOP should have the advantage in 1968.

If discontent means a vote "against" then this could benefit the "out" party.

Yes, by which "out" party? George C.

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Dan Evans: Closeup on keynoter Page B-5

Big powers roar less awesomely

By Joseph C. Harsch
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The two great superpowers, each supposedly bestriding half the world, are looking a great deal less awesome these days.

Each has been bombed by a very much smaller country.

Perhaps it is fortunate that the lesson in humility has been applied to mighty Russia at the same time that mighty America is also adjusting to the uncomfortable fact that it is not omnipotent in Vietnam.

The coincidence makes it possible for Washington and Moscow to commiserate with each other over the decline of the superpowers.

Perhaps it will also cause them to reflect usefully on the limitations on military power. The clanking armor they have perfected against each other doesn't seem to work very well against small countries.

If there is a degree of difference in humiliation perhaps the Russians have suffered the more, because their march up

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Republican foreign policy less militant

By Saville R. Davis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Miami Beach

This is not the same old Republican Party, as far as foreign policy is concerned. It has changed some of its spots.

The leading candidates here at the convention, the men who have to think hard and offer attractive programs to the public, are not the militant anti-Communist cold-warriors of earlier election years. In Asia, at least, they want peace.

The change is not radical. It is one of direction. At any past convention since the cold war began, the middle-ground Republican leaders would have demanded escalation in a war like Vietnam. They would have sounded the trumpet and called for the "swift, overwhelming blow" that Richard M. Nixon says "would have been decisive two or three years ago" in Vietnam.

Small change, big event

But Mr. Nixon now has sadly told this convention, in this year of rising frustration over the war and rising peace sentiment, that such a blow "is no longer possible." He and Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller want to turn war and peace over to the Army of South Vietnam and progressively to bring the Americans home—if it can be done honorably.

They would not scuttle and run. This is

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2nd Cl Post Pd at Boston, Mass., and add'l offices

City vote: GOP barrier or bonanza?

By John Dillin
Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

America's growing and troubled cities, teeming with millions of votes, this year become more important than ever to Republican presidential hopes.

Cutting through the high-powered rhetoric at Miami Beach is an awareness that Republican solutions must be found to the soaring problems of the cities. But the current city turmoil also hands the GOP a significant opportunity to gain strength in traditional Democratic areas.

Like bristling Democratic fortresses, cities for years have slammed their gates shut in the faces of many GOP candidates. Barry Goldwater, the Republicans' 1964 standard-bearer, lost in 24 of the country's 25 largest cities. Richard M. Nixon in 1960 trailed John F. Kennedy in 19 of the 25 biggest cities.

Meanwhile, traditional GOP strongholds—the farm and the small community—dwindle in power. People have been leaving the farm at the rate of 1 million a year since 1950. Farmers have dropped from 15 percent of the population then to a mere 5 percent today. The importance of small communities has also declined.

This year with a tight race expected, Republicans must find a way to bite off a good portion of the city vote if they are to fight their way to power.

The job for the Miami Beach nominee will not be easy for at least two reasons:

The Democratic tradition in the cities runs deep. Ever since the age of Jacksonian democracy in the 1820's and '30's, city people have lined up behind Dem-

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Rift heats for Guyana, Venezuela

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico City

Close to 50,000 square miles of tropical rain forest, claimed by both Guyana and Venezuela, are today the scene of an increasingly bitter dispute which could erupt into armed conflict.

There are hopes that something con be done soon to avert such a clash. But at the moment, both sides in the dispute are issuing statements which, while short of being openly inflammatory, are not designed to ease the crisis.

Moreover, the United States is apparently being brought into the dispute—even if it would prefer otherwise. Guyanese Prime Minister Linden Forbes Burnham has just returned from Washington, where he requested U.S. assistance in the border dispute.

Mr. Burnham asked the United States to "morally pressure" Venezuela for a peaceful solution of the feud. He is also understood to have asked for "material aid" from Washington should Venezuela attack his country.

The dispute is an old one, dating back to the end of the last century, when Britain and Venezuela accepted an arbitration tribunal's establishment of the boundary between Venezuela and what was then the British colony of British Guiana. The dispute has simmered since then.

It flared anew when the colony was about to become independent, and the issue went into discussion again when a joint commission was set up in 1965. Guyana became independent in May of 1966.

Region under development

For more than a year after independence, there were hopes the dispute might be resolved peacefully. Now observers are not so hopeful.

The area in question is actually in Guyanese possession. But it is a largely uninhabited region, bordering on Venezuela's rich Guayana region.

Venezuela has been developing this region in the past 10 years or so — and it is becoming a major zone of industrialization and agricultural diversification. Venezuela's Guayana is also attracting a large migration of people from other parts of Venezuela.

The disputed region lies west of Guyana's Essequibo River and is potentially rich in oil and minerals — much like the Guayana region of Venezuela where some of the richest iron-ore deposits in the world lie.

The Guyanese region is geologically connected with other parts of Guyana. This leads many in Georgetown, the Guyana capital, to conclude that the disputed area probably has large reserves of bauxite, from which aluminum is made.

Associated Press Wirephoto

American pilots arrive in Laos

These three United States pilots, photographed in Hanoi late last month, arrived in Vientiane, Laos, Friday following their release by the North Vietnamese. Left to right are Maj. Fred Thompson of Taylors, S.C., Maj. James Frederick Low of Sausalito, Calif., and Capt. Joe Victor Carpenter of Victorville, Calif.

In the past few weeks, developments in the dispute have included:

- Venezuela's July 9 declaration of sovereignty over waters beyond Guyana's three-mile limit, off the disputed area — a declaration that set off an uproar in Georgetown.
- Guyana's subsequent formal complaint to Venezuela over the action, a complaint handed Venezuelan officials by the Guyanese Ambassador in Caracas, Ted Braithwaite, author of the popular best seller and movie, "To Sir, With Love."
- Guyanese notification to the United Nations that it rejects the Venezuelan claim, saying the Venezuelan action was "a further demonstration of Venezuela's aggressive intentions toward Guyana" and declaring that Venezuela was "openly embarking on a course of international piracy."

There are also reports that Venezuela may be building military outposts on the Guyana border. But the Venezuelan Defense Ministry in Caracas denies such reports. At the same time, Caracas informants say Venezuelan vessels are patrolling off the coast of Guyana.

Venezuelan officials, including Interior Minister Reynaldo Leandro Mora, deny any aggressive intent or designs on Guyana.

U.S., UN, and OAS

The Unted States would like to keep out of the dispute. But Prime Minister Burnham's comments during his visit to the United States and Canada could well bring Washington into the dispute.

Moreover, the Organization of American States (OAS) and the United Nations could become involved.

Both nations are members of the UN. But only Venezuela is a member of the OAS. Guyana has indicated a desire to join the hemisphere organization, following the lead of Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados, both former British colonies.

But under OAS rules, a nation with territorial disputes with an OAS member nation cannot join until the dispute is settled.

Observers of the dispute say they doubt any quick settlement. Both in Caracas and Georgetown there are voices of moderation—but they are being heard less and less.

Claim insistent

As far as Guyana is concerned, the dispute is Venezuela's responsibility. "We aren't claiming any territory but our own," says Prime Minister Burnham.

And indeed, the dispute would not exist were it not for Venezuela's claim. Still, Venezuelans feel very insistent about the claim and regard Guyana as inheriting more land than it deserved when it became independent.

They feel Venezuela was taken advantage of by Great Britain at the time Guyana was gaining its independence. "There was a territorial dispute in question," some Venezuelans say, "and there should have been a delay in independence until its solution."

In some ways the dispute has the appearance of a struggle between a giant and a Lilliputian. Venezuela has a population of more than 9 million persons, while Guyana has just under 700,000. Venezuela's size is five times that of Guyana.

Yet both are adamant — and there the dispute remains.

★ *World superpowers roar less awesomely*

Continued from Page 1

the hill was sudden and spectacular, and followed so swiftly by the climb-down.

Famous couplet recalled

"The grand old Duke of York; he had ten thousand men.

"He marched them up the hill; and marched them down again."

That famous couplet deserves to appear at the head of the chapter of Moscow's ill-advised and now spectacularly unsuccessful attempt to bring Czechoslovakia to heel.

It all began on Sunday, the 14th day of July. On that date the "hard" members of the Communist bloc met in Warsaw and drafted a letter to the leadership of Czechoslovakia. That letter was an ultimatum. It was backed up by Russian troops inside Czechoslovakia who had overstayed their visit. On that day they were moving out of the country. The outward movement halted. They stayed inside the country through the denouement of this last week.

It was backed up further by an ugly, angry press campaign against Czechoslovakia in each of the "hard" Communist countries: Russia, Poland, East Germany, Hungary, and Bulgaria.

And real power was put into the campaign by the biggest mobilization and deployment of Russian armed forces since World War II.

Reservists called up

There hasn't been anything in Europe like that mobilization for a very long time. Reservists were called up from the harvest field at the middle of the harvest, something even Hitler avoided doing.

If it was a bluff, it was an impressive and frightening one. Was it a bluff? Only Moscow can know, and Moscow is not telling.

The episode which caused most anxiety in Washington and other Western capitals was the reported "discovery" of a cache of American weapons inside Czechoslovakia near the West German border. Inspection indicates that they were American weapons of the type which were sent to Russia during World War II. Who put them in the ground and for what purpose?

The concern in Washington was that the Russians, or East Germans, had planted the weapons to provide an excuse for crushing out the reform movement in Czechoslovakia under the treads of Russian tanks.

Certainly the march up the hill was spectacular, and impressive, and deeply disturbing.

But it ends in anticlimax. The press campaign has been called off. The battalions poised for the onslaught against Alexander (one can't help feeling his name should be David) Dubcek begin a quiet withdrawal. Another "summit" meeting, in Bratislava, can only record the fact that the hardest threat by superpower to a small neighbor since World War II has ended abruptly in a back-down by the superpower.

The explanation is simple enough. Czechoslovakia could have been overrun by Russian armor in a matter of hours. Probably not a shot would have been fired. The Czechs well understood the folly and futility of resistance. But what would have been the price?

The prospect had horrified Communist parties, and Communist sympathizers the world over, including Bertrand Russell.

Tito of Yugoslavia and Ceausescu of Romania stood ready to fly to Prague if necessary to advertise their sympathy and support for the Czechs.

The important Communist parties of France, Italy, and Japan sternly warned Moscow to beware.

The price, in other words, would have been the shattering of whatever remains of a world Communist movement of value to Moscow in the game of power politics.

Light touch provided

One lighter touch to the drama was provided by Peking's silence. The Chinese, apparently, were dichotomized into silence by their equal distaste for anything Russian and for "revisionism." The Czechs have become the arch "revisionists" of the Communist world.

And the rest of the world is left to contemplate the twin spectacles of sudden Russian frustration at the hands of the Czechs and the more drawn-out frustration of the will of Washington in Vietnam. Leonid Brezhnev and Lyndon Johnson have much in common.

The fact is that in their various ways the small nations are learning how to survive on the fringes of the superpowers, and even to defy them with impunity. Mice do very well in the cages of lions. An elephant fears a mouse.

The serious question is whether the age of the mastodons is over. They have the power to destroy each other. But they can not enforce their will upon a tenacious and courageous small country.

The Czechs were not only brave, but also extremely shrewd. When the moment of confrontation came it was Mr. Dubcek who had played his hand perfectly. Perhaps his years of training in the Communist colleges of Moscow helped him out. He knew his opponent intimately. He also understood the power politics of the Communist world. He converted that knowledge into a new domestic freedom for the Czech peoples.

Czech victory?

Leeway to widen reforms reported won by Czechs in return for maintaining Soviet and East bloc ties

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Prague

The last units of the Soviet Army group which took part in the Warsaw Pact maneuvers in Czechoslovakia last month have left the country.

This was announced Saturday by the Ministry of Defense. It disclosed that the last troops crossed the border Friday, Aug. 2—a full month after the termination of the maneuvers but only 24 hours after the conclusion of the Czech leaders' freedom talks with the Soviet leaders.

The Russian stop-go withdrawal—with its calculated psychological pressure during the July crisis—had caused increasing anger and bitterness here.

During his talks with the Russians, Czechoslovak party leader Alexander Dubcek made a strong demand that the last units should be immediately withdrawn. He insisted on the pullout before agreeing to take part in the six-party meeting which opened in Bratislava Saturday.

Ties reaffirmed

Meanwhile, the Czechoslovak leaders have reaffirmed their country's ties and interdependence with the Soviet Union — and gained a free hand to carry on with their process of domestic reform.

This is the considered evaluation of the week's talks by some of the best qualified observers here, based on statements by leading members of the Czechoslovak team.

The first report to the nation—by President Svoboda— told little of substance of what happened at Cierna Nad Tisou. Understandably, it aroused public impatience, a demand that more be told, and uneasiness that vital ground was ceded under Soviet pressure.

A later speech by Josef Smrkovsky, one of the reform movement's "big four," and then a radio talk by the popularly trusted party chief, Mr. Dubcek, removed much of this anxiety. They also quieted doubts about the wisdom of Czechoslovakia's acceptance of Saturday's meeting at Bratislava with the five signatory parties of the Warsaw "warning" letter, which touched off the July crisis.

Modus vivendi gained

What the Czechoslovaks have won is a modus vivendi. At the lowest estimate, it gives them a valuable breathing space to carry out the reforms within the party itself —by electing a new central committee and so on—which are essential to the full implementation of the democratization and economic revival foreseen in their Action Program.

The Russians cannot be too happy about this, though in return they have received assurances of a continued solid commitment to the Warsaw Pact and Comecon—the East bloc's common market—and to friendship and solidarity with the Soviet Union and the Communist camp generally.

The Czechoslovaks may have found it necessary to spell out the commitments to the pact and to Comecon—more unequivocally than is consistent with their reservations about the existing structures and methods of those two institutions.

Price appraised

But in any realistic appraisal of Czechoslovakia's international political position it surely is not too big a price to have paid in return for being left alone to pursue its own internal aims of building a more tolerable society.

"We promised you when we went [to Cierna Nad Tisou]," said Mr. Dubcek in his radio address, "that we would stand firm. We kept our promise and we returned with the same convictions as those with which we set out."

Mr. Dubcek was asked on his return if Czechoslovak sovereignty had been jeopardized by the agreement with the Russians. "I say frankly," he replied, "that it is not. We need friendship and good relations with the Soviet Union in the interests of sovereignty and especially in the interests of our process of democratization."

His meaning could not be clearer.

More specifically, the party leader confirmed impressions that the Czechs have successfully resisted any moves to persuade them to accept a permanent Warsaw Pact presence on their territory to help them protect the western border.

"I would like to emphasize," he said "that our Czechoslovak Army is not only strong enough to protect our socialist society, but it is also sufficient guaranty for the protection both of our state frontier and the border of socialism."

Public men can put on bold appearances in front of the cameras. But, to observers watching the arrivals at the Bratislava Airport for Saturday's six-party meeting, it was unmistakably the Czechoslovak leaders who were genuinely confident and the more relaxed.

The Soviet Party chief, Leonid I. Brezhnev, put on an extravagant show, overplaying the bonhomie with bear hugs and kisses and holding aloft the hands of President Svoboda and Mr. Dubcek as though not a single dull cloud had darkened the sky.

By contrast, Poland's Wladislaw Gomulka was unsmiling and ill at ease and Walter Ulbricht of East Germany little less so—though he did seem to put on a slightly better face.

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Loan associations put roofs over Latin Americans' heads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lima, Peru

Inspired by the Alliance for Progress and the National League of Insured Savings Associations, mutual savings and loan associations are putting roofs over the heads of thousands of Latin America's needy.

There are at present 91 savings associations in eight Latin-American countries, with assets of $200 million and 500,000 members.

Some 68,000 families have received home loans for a total of $295 million.

There are 23 savings associations in Peru, which have made more than 20,000 home-finance loans. They boast more than 200,000 members, have $41 million in deposits and $64 million in mortgage loans.

The associations work like this: Each member deposits a minimum of $2 and becomes eligible for a loan up to $10,000, when he can put up a 20 percent down payment.

The mortgagee pays 9-12 percent interest.

The history of the associations goes back to 1957 when a team of savings-association officials from the United States came to Peru and eventually succeeded in installing the savings-and-loan system in Latin America.

In Peru, the officials discovered that half a million Indians had poured down from the Andean Mountains into Lima. Most of them lived in straw-mat shacks.

The officials further found out that only the wealthy could get loans. Established banks wouldn't talk to the small businessman or the "little guy" who had nothing in the way of collateral.

They discovered that many wealthier Peruvians couldn't afford their own homes because of 25-50 percent interest rates and 3-5 year terms.

To help launch the savings-and-loan system in Peru, the U.S. Agency for International Development pumped a $7.5 million "seed" capital loan into the new system. The Peruvian Government added another $7.5 million.

The government of Manuel Prado, then President, pushed through the necessary legislation and created a central housing bank. Pedro Beltran, publisher of the Lima newspaper La Prensa, formed the country's first association.

The second was set up by the Rev. Daniel McLellan, who, with several officials from the Inter-American Development Bank, rallied some volunteers and set up Mutual El Pueblo (Peoples' Mutual).

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★GOP gauges tide of discontent

Continued from Page 1

Wallace of Alabama has shown astonishing minority strength. There now is the prospect of three national candidates and there may be a fourth. The two old parties are themselves split and divided.

The next president may well find it difficult to define his "mandate," and he may very well win by only a minority of the popular vote.

Many concerned citizens are alarmed by the conditions they see in their country as Republicans meet.

Again and again it is stated that "it is no longer safe to walk in the streets after dark."

The conditions of crime, civil disobedience, city riots, and smoldering disorder are widely recognized, but there is no agreement on what to do.

Besides, there is war that the administration cannot seem to win or end; a substantial inflation; a newly discovered problem of poverty and hunger; and the fourth largest deficit in history.

"What need for a platform," Sen. Everett M. Dirksen, chairman of the resolutions (platform) committee seems to say, "when we have these grievances?

Democrats, of course, have their replies and they can point to high employment and wide prosperity.

Dark horses in the wings

As the convention meets, veteran Richard Nixon is undoubtedly the front runner, Governor Rockefeller the runner-up, Gov. Ronald Reagan an outside contender, and half a dozen dark horses, including New York Mayor John V. Lindsay and Sen. Charles H. Percy, are ready if a deadlock occurs.

The confused, frustrated, and even estranged mood of the country involves the leading candidates, as it does Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey on the Democratic side.

Are these men adequate for the occasion, it is asked, or is there something wrong with the system that presents them?

Time magazine notes a "frustrated outcry," Newsweek wonders if a Willkie-like 1940 convention revolt can occur again, and opinion analyst Louis Harris says bluntly that "a Humphrey-Nixon contest would be met with a yawning gulf of apathy."

An opposite view is that the candidates stand as tall as ever but that they are being measured in 1968 against towering problems that seem to shrink them. The next few days will show what delegates think.

Here are the five days of the convention as they normally develop. In recent times Republicans picked their candidate three-fourths of the time on the first ballot, Democrats half of the time.

Rising drama

First day (Monday):

Ceremonial addresses. Keynote speech—Gov. Daniel J. Evans of Washington. Also temporary chairman Edward W. Brooke of Massachusetts.

Second day (Tuesday):

Reading, debate, and votes on party platform.

Third day (Wednesday):

The big day—formal nomination of candidates, flamboyant oratory, ovations and balloting. The first ballot includes favorite sons and courtesy votes; if an overwhelming trend appears outsiders get on "the bandwagon."

Fourth day (Thursday):

Vice-presidential candidate picked (normally the presidential candidate's choice); acceptance speeches.

And then all eyes turn to Chicago.

By a staff photographer

Tusk, tusk

But there is no tusk on this partisan political fellow in Miami Beach, one of many GOP convention displays around the city.

★City vote: barrier or bonanza for GOP?

Continued from Page 1

ocratic candidates of liberal mien. Influxes of Irish, Italian, and other immigrants—and today blacks from the South—only swelled the Democratic rosters.

Second, urgent solutions are needed to mount city troubles, including riots, spreading slums, rising welfare costs, shoddy schools, archaic transportation systems, and the white flight to the suburbs. But occasional Republican breakthroughs, such as John V. Lindsay's election as mayor of New York, indicate the GOP can meet these problems head on in Democratic territory.

Platform approaches

The cities already sparked some of the most interesting preconvention maneuvering with the appearance of Messrs. Lindsay and Nixon and California Gov. Ronald Reagan before the party platform committee. Speaking on the subject of violence in the streets, they spelled out two different approaches.

Messrs. Nixon and Reagan, following a conservative theme, hammered on disrespect for law and government's "indulgence toward criminals." Mr. Nixon said:

"Poverty, despair, anger, past wrongs can no longer be allowed to excuse or justify violence or crime or lawlessness."

Mr. Reagan said:

"We have seen license allowed to the wicked and abuse heaped upon the decent and the innocent. Order has broken down in our streets. Organized rebellion has broken out on our campuses. The courts approve and often underwrite the very things our individual integrity rejects. . . .

"The answer to poverty is jobs—not welfare, not handouts—but jobs. The walls of the ghettos are economic."

Liberal spokesman

Mr. Lindsay, veteran of many days in the New York ghettos, was the spokesman for the GOP's liberal viewpoint.

"The weapons of law enforcement," he said, "cannot end crime or prevent violence. They cannot because their effectiveness is limited to criminal acts. They do not reach the causes of criminality. . . .

"If we are to eliminate the crime and violence in this country, we must eliminate the hopelessness, futility, and alienation from which they spring. The cost may be great, but the cost of inaction is even greater."

The differences, of course, are partly ones of emphasis. In California, Mr. Reagen has not eliminated welfare. And in Mr. Lindsay's New York, the police still whack a lot of heads.

The GOP's leading contenders, Mr. Nixon and New York Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller, also emphasize different approaches to urban aid.

Tax incentives proposed

In a speech in Cheyenne, Wyo., Mr. Nixon said he did not advocate more federal monies for urban problems. He accused those who promised more federal money of "raising anew the same false hopes that in the past have been dashed repeatedly on the concrete of reality."

His solution: "Tax incentives . . . should be provided to those businesses that locate branch offices or new plants in poverty areas, whether in the core cities or in rural America," he said in a radio talk.

He also urged expansion of the Small Business Administration's loan program and urged additional loan guaranties. He urged immediate enactment of the proposed human-investment act, which would provide tax incentives to corporations that hire and train unskilled.

Mr. Rockefeller takes a mixed public-private approach:

A $30 billion works package

"We must invest over the next decade some $150 billion of private and public capital in the rebuilding of our cities. . . . State and local government must develop imaginative new agencies and devices to enlist private capital in a task far too great for public spending to carry."

He also urged, in an Atlanta speech, that employers be given tax credits for hiring the poor and that ownership of small businesses by ghetto dwellers be encouraged.

By a staff photographer

Never too young

Among a handful of pickets on hand at the opening of the GOP national convention was at least one protester too young to vote.

Nov. 1 trial date set

Sirhan pleads 'not guilty'

By Curtis J. Sitomer
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Sirhan B. Sirhan has pleaded "not guilty" to a charge of first-degree murder in the fatal shooting of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

The single plea of innocence was entered Aug. 2 in the security-clad court of Superior Court Judge Richard Schauer here.

Judge Schauer set a trial date of Nov. 1. He also said a new judge would be assigned to the case early in October.

The first real open controversy between prosecutor and defense surfaced over the matter of pretrial publicity. Los Angeles District Attorney Evelle J. Younger asked that the court "vacate" or "modify" an earlier order restricting publicity in the case.

Mr. Younger argued that this injunction violates free speech and freedom of the press.

Assumption seen

"It also assumes that any comment must be prejudicial," he said.

The district attorney said vital issues were involved which rival the importance of a fair trial for the defendant.

"For example," he commented, "if the district attorney is asked by a reporter, 'Is there any evidence of a conspiracy involving a foreign government in this case?' under the order he must refuse to comment.

"The public interest would be best served in my opinion if he could say that no such evidence existed, if in fact it did not," he said.

Mr. Sirhan's attorney, Russell Parsons, opposed lifting the ban on pretrial statements by those involved in the case. A. L. Wirin, chief counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union, filed a brief as a "friend of the court" urging continuance of the publicityrestriction.

Mr. Wirin said that this order does not violate constitutional freedoms and is definitely not directed against the press—but to protect participants in the trial.

Judge Schauer ultimately denied the prosecution's petition to vacate this order.

Observers here say he acted in accord with the American Bar Association's Reardon committee guidelines. These new curbs on pretrial comment now are being invoked in many courts across the nation. But they have not so far been held legally binding in California. The authority of the Reardon recommendations—many believe—will likely be tested during the Sirhan trial.

Mr. Sirhan's third court appearance since he was accused of the June 5 shooting of Senator Kennedy in Los Angeles included all the drama and security precautions of his two previous legal hearings.

About 60 thoroughly searched newsmen and other observers jammed the 13th floor minicourtroom of this city's Hall of Justice. The defendant's three brothers and his mother were also present.

Just before the hearing commenced, Mr. Sirhan was slipped through a side door. He quickly took his seat beside attorney Parsons.

At the appropriate time, Judge Schauer asked him: "How do you plead?"

"Not guilty," he responded distinctly.

"That is the only plea?" the judge asked.

"That is our only plea," attorney Parsons answered for the accused.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Sirhan in conference

Sirhan B. Sirhan (left), accused of the murder of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, talks with his attorney, Russell E. Parsons, in Los Angeles County Superior Court.

Their kind of town

National political conventions of major parties have been held in 15 cities since 1856.

Chicago, where the Democratic Party is scheduled to meet Aug. 26, has been a convention site on 24 previous occasions.

On Aug. 5 the Republicans will bring the meeting to Miami Beach for the first time.

U.S. visit stirs South Africans

By Reuters

Pretoria, South Africa

A pretty 19-year-old white girl has found herself the center of a political storm caused by newspaper reports about a week she lived with a Negro family in the United States.

Melanie Hope, from Pretoria, came home after a year spent as an exchange student in the United States on the American Field Service (AFS) program and walked right into the racial controversy.

The AFS exchange program already is branded as a dangerous "liberal" force in proapartheid quarters. And newspaper accounts of Melanie's visit to the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Brown in the Negro district of Paramus, N.J., intensified South African condemnation of the organization.

A newspaper photograph of Melanie sitting at a table in the Brown's home, laughing and holding hands with Mrs. Brown, shocked a large section of South African opinion accustomed to strict segregation of the races.

Melanie was quoted as saying the week with the Browns was a "wonderful experience," but she refused to say more.

"I trust that the Hope case will now lead to sober thinking about the American indoctrination scheme," Nationalist Party legislator Jaap Marais said.

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By John Littlewood, staff photographer

'Elephant' headquarters GOP headquarters worker mans busy phone, mindful that the conversation is expected to be bright but brief.

★GOP foreign policy less militant

Continued from Page 1

only a change in degree. But it is something else, too. It is all the difference between moving in one direction and then turning to move in the other. That is a big event for a party which normally acts to conserve the values of the past and to resist hasty change, especially in matters of security.

After all, when Dwight D. Eisenhower told the voters in 1952 that he would go to Korea and settle the war, the substance of victory had already been won. The aggressor had been pushed back to the 38th parallel whence he started.

But in Vietnam today, moderate Republicans as well as most Democrats concede that the aggression is far from rolled back. Whatever one's opinion on this matter, it takes political courage, especially in the Republican camp here, to say that the war has become unmanageable and ought to be settled or returned to the Asians, if that can be decently done.

War changes viewpoints

This is what Messrs. Nixon and Rockefeller, spanning the middle and some of the more conservative elements in the Republican Party, have done here. Others, like New York City Mayor John V. Lindsay, Sen. Charles H. Percy of Illinois, and Sen. Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon agree. Only Gov. Ronald Reagan dissents while the nationalist drums of George C. Wallace are heard offstage. Only a victory for the California Governor could reverse the tide.

A careful survey of what today's candidates have said in public and talked about informally shows what a difference the Vietnam war has wrought.

In recent election years moderate GOP leaders sought and respected "the best military advice" and usually wanted to follow it. This meant constant forward pressure by the United States against the Communist world to keep it effectively bottled up.

'Big risk' resisted

Today's moderates, led chiefly by Mr. Nixon and Governor Rockefeller, have their differences. But both have turned away from the sternly conservative military opinion which still wants to break out of the "limited war," invade North Vietnam, flatten it from the air, and risk a showdown with Communist China and the Soviet Union if necessary.

Mr. Nixon, during his long period of silence on Vietnam until last week, has privately argued for his traditional policy of being tough with the Communists. And Governor Rockefeller has more basic firmness built into his much publicized four-point program for Vietnam than appears to the casual reader.

But neither man has a stomach at this stage for a Cuba-type big-power showdown over Asia. Both have made it plain they would go far to avoid it. They would curb the traditional impatience of the military leaders and fit it into an overall civilian policy on this point, not the other way around.

Ledger's other side

To record this shift of emphasis in a party that does not lightly change direction is not to ignore several factors on the other side of the ledger.

Republicans today, especially the party leadership in the House of Representatives, are irresistibly drawn to blaming Lyndon B. Johnson for mismanaging the war. The Gerald R. Ford-Melvin R. Laird group is in full cry on this point. This is prime politics and the Johnsonites and Humphreyites will answer in kind.

Mr. Johnson is a fair target for convention oratory and the professionals love it. He can dish it out himself. But most of the actual GOP candidates—the men who have to be responsible policymakers and will be held, tomorrow, to what they have said today—are wording their criticism of the President more carefully than the politicians who are less inhibited.

Second, there is a nice question as to how long this new direction in GOP foreign policy will last.

Chief difference outlined

The most important difference between the moderate GOP candidates and those of the Democratic Party probably comes under this uncertain heading. The Vietnam programs of Messrs. Nixon and Rockefeller depend for success on a reasonable degree of accommodation from the enemy side, both from Hanoi and the South Vietnamese Communists.

Suppose the Communists think they have the United States over a barrel both politically (in Saigon and in the United States itself) and on the battlefield.

Suppose it holds out for its toughest bargaining position as it has done at Paris, insisting that the United States take a second unilateral step and end the bombing completely. Or suppose, once that barrier were somehow passed, that it took similarly adamant positions in the Paris talks, right down the line.

Suppose also that the South Vietnamese Army did not prove capable of holding the line against the guerrillas and North Vietnamese units by itself. This is quite possible.

Most Republicans and many Democrats would then despair of "an honorable settlement" that would keep South Vietnam out of the hands of the Communists unless they won in a fair election. A terrible decision would then have to be faced by each group of national opinion, from the most dovish doves to the hawkish hawks: whether to

Terrible decision posed

write off American and Vietnamese losses and move the defense perimeter back to Thailand, Malaysia, Burma, and India, or whether to keep American troops in Vietnam and perhaps escalate.

Signs are that Republican patience would run out before that of most Democrats. Grave differences could open up between the two parties and their various factions over the immediate decisions to be made.

In this sad event, the statements of Messrs. Nixon and Rockefeller to this convention and to the voters would probably give way to a reserve position that is not now explicitly stated by them: a strong nationalist and military reaction.

Both men have been very careful not to face this grim contingency, now, presumably not to alienate the moderate peace vote. The response of the leading Democratic Party factions could be just as muscular, but this seems less likely at present.

Peace, with reservations

It came down to this: For the present, anyway, and barring the nomination of Governor Reagan, which could alter this picture at once and thoroughly, the broad middle group of Republicans has swung the party toward emphasis on peace in Asia, along with the trend of national opinion. It may last or it may turn out to be a pendulum swing which events will reverse and send back the other way.

The determining factor is likely to be Hanoi. If it tries to grab everything in Vietnam at the peace table, large sections of the Republican center could again be roused by the old battle cries to "stop communism."

If even a half-way reasonable settlement can be obtained, the Republican moderates could stay on their course. The trend of opinion here at convention headquarters would clearly prefer it the latter way.

Vietnam dominates U.S. campaign issues

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Miami Beach

Road to the conventions 9

The Vietnam war is the most dominant issue in the thoughts of American voters today. Next comes an issue that is roughly described as law and order.

At a moment when the platformmakers of the Republican party are searching deeply here for strong and clear expression of their party's standpoints in this election year, The Christian Science Monitor has conducted a nationwide survey on issues weighing on the American public at this time.

Asked to assess the political climate in their respective states, Monitor writers in the 50 states supplied this information:

- In 30 of the states Vietnam was listed as the No. 1 issue. In 13 other states it was No. 2. Many writers made the point, however, that the Republican Party and the GOP presidential candidate would have to stake out an alternative position to that of the administration if the issue were to become an important part of the election decision this fall.
- In 12 states law and order was listed as the No. 1 issue before the American public. Elsewhere it usually was second to Vietnam. This issue was described always in terms of "race," "urban riots," "domestic unrest," and so on.

Dissatisfaction as issue

It should be noted that this issue was seen in every instance as being confined solely to stopping riots.

In no instance does a writer assess voter sentiment in his state as connecting this issue with the need for getting at the root causes of urban unrest.

- The other issue cited as No. 1 in a few states: general dissatisfaction — "people want change," "conservative vs. liberal," and "dissatisfaction with the economy."
- Issues that were given some mention: farm problems, strikes, gun control, foreign policy, welfare programs, education, urban problems, subversion, moral breakdown, state economy, oil depletion allowance, big government, youth unrest, jobs for minorities, and poverty programs.

Perhaps it should be a separate category, but several state reports said that the people were looking for a candidate who could inspire hope and confidence.

Importance of personality?

In fact, it was clear from the findings of the survey that personality—the candidates, themselves—will be an important and, perhaps, decisive element in the presidential decision of November.

The antiwar feeling can be described only in very general terms. There are still hawks and doves. But it all comes together under the heading of "wide dissatisfaction with the war. Republicans will have to find a clear position and articulate it—if they want to make the most of the issue.

Some issues could be more decisive later on, depending on events. Should the summer end with a number of riots, the so-called law-and-order issue could take on even greater importance. In fact, it could become the No. 1 issue before the voters in November.

Appeal broadened

Nixon Vietnam stance touches pulse of U.S.

By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Miami Beach

A Richard Nixon who now would "phase out" United States troops in Vietnam and who says, "the war must be ended," seems poised to make an appeal on this vital issue to a broad spectrum of voters.

This tack is designed to offer something to every American who is frustrated and weary with the war.

This includes both the so-called "hawks" and "doves" and those who find themselves somewhere in between.

Also, the new Nixon position, spelled out in a paper submitted to the GOP resolutions committee here, may well have some of the same sound as the recent pronouncements on Vietnam by Nelson A. Rockefeller. The New York Governor also stresses de-Americanization of the conflict. Both candidates now put emphasis on finding a settlement at the negotiations table.

Even though Mr. Nixon urges that the war now be waged "more effectively with fewer men and at less cost" through small-unit actions, he is not likely to antagonize the hawks.

Nixon seen as 'hard liner'

They doubtless will remember Mr. Nixon's earlier position — his criticism of the administration for not employing a greater application of power to achieve a victory.

They would be likely to see Mr. Nixon as basically a "hard line" man in Vietnam — as a president who would move in that direction if at some point he should see circumstances in which he might think a tough position was called for.

Actually, on the war, Mr. Nixon sounds as though he is committed now to finding a way out. But he says "it [the war] must be ended honorably, consistent with America's limited aims and with the long-term requirements of peace in Asia."

Options kept open

What—it might be asked—would be Mr. Nixon's position if the peace talks break down and Hanoi accelerates its military action in South Vietnam?

Has Mr. Nixon now committed himself to a "phasing out" of American troops—to a move to small-unit action by the United States in Vietnam even if Hanoi should step up the war?

It has been noted by observers that Mr. Nixon wasn't using the word "victory" as the United States objective in his latest utterance.

But he did not spell out specifically what he would do to achieve an end to the war—or what he would do if the war should get hotter.

What, too, about bombing? Is he committed now to firm restraint on United States bombing?

At one point in his platform-committee statement, Mr. Nixon said: "If the talks fail, or if they drag on indefinitely, new approaches both to the conduct of the war and to the search for peace will be needed."

NASA halts Saturn work

Washington

The space program, caught in a congressional economy drive, has halted work on four huge Saturn booster vehicles being developed for space flights after man reaches the moon.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration issued orders Friday to contractors shutting down work on the advanced Saturn rockets as a result of cuts voted in the agency's budget requests.

The cutbacks do not affect the main Apollo program to carry astronauts to the moon by 1970. The present Saturn 5 powering the Apollo exploration also is unaffected.

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Viet war politics?

New-offensive announcement viewed with suspicion in Saigon

By Beverly Deepe
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Saigon

More than ever, the politics of the Vietnam war overshadows the war itself.

President Johnson's public statement last week that Hanoi is making massive preparations for a new offensive in the south is accepted here as undoubtedly true.

But, assert veteran observers of the Vietnam scene, it obscures the equally significant fact that Hanoi, as of late July, had withdrawn from South Vietnam a large proportion of its North Vietnamese main force units. Some estimates put these withdrawals at up to 50 percent of its big unit formations.

Seen from this point of view, the President's tough-line political appraisal of the battlefield situation becomes doubly interesting: it suggests to some observers that he made a crucial choice in selecting some facts to reveal publicly while neglecting to mention other equally significant and substantive evidence.

For this military deescalation on the part of Hanoi is openly discussed here in official, private, and diplomatic circles. The July lull in the big-unit war was as apparent as the preparations for an August offensive.

The President gave a sharp warning that the Americans might take "additional military measures" if a new offensive was launched. This is simply the counterpoint to an equally tangible option: his making concessions to Hanoi in return for the July lull—an option he chose to discard at this time.

He stated that North Vietnamese infiltrators flowed into South Vietnam at a record level of 30,000 men in July. But he did not add that allied units have been unable to find them.

Allied forces are launching unprecedented numbers of small-unit patrols, long-range patrols, and reconnaissance operations to find these big-unit formations—but without success.

Peace conditions stiffened?

From this vantage point, it appears the President has stiffened his conditions for peace at the Paris conference table. It seems Washington has redefined the deescalation or "serious restraint" it expects of Hanoi in return for stopping the bombing over North Vietnam.

One key remark open to this interpretation was made this week by Secretary of State Dean Rusk. He told a news conference that what was important is "not what happened yesterday but what will happen tomorrow, next week, next month." In short, he appeared to be saying, serious restraint by Hanoi is not simply a current deescalation of the battlefield war but involves assurances of no future reescalation as well.

Washington officials have not publicly denied there has been a withdrawal of North Vietnamese forces from the south. However, it has refused to specify how substantial the withdrawal has been; and its frequent predictions of another Communist offensive have tended to draw attention away from the ground war lull.

In the past, such official pronouncements of the battlefield situation have been far out of step with the realities.

Just before Secretary of Defense Clark Clifford left Washington for Vietnam in mid-July he predicted a Communist offensive. At the same time authoritative sources here were noting that the Viet Cong high command had held a major policymaking session in early July—and that it would be at least six weeks before they would be able to organize their troops for an offensive.

The secretary also mentioned a sizable buildup of Communist forces in the five northern provinces. Ground commanders on the spot, meanwhile, had been telling correspondents the North Vietnamese had vanished.

Upon arriving in the northern headquarters city of Da Nang, the secretary backtracked, saying that North Vietnamese had withdrawn "some" of their divisions out of the south.

He then spoke of a Communist buildup toward Saigon—just when field commanders in the Saigon area had been telling correspondents the Communists were withdrawing from the capital.

This mixture of what might be called low-key news management and high-intensity psychological warfare has marked relations between officialdom and press here since just before the May offensive.

The decision was made then to inform the press of the impending offensive—disclosed by a Communist defector — rather than let the Saigonese and outside world suffer a traumatic shock such as was produced by the Tet offensive.

Taking out the sting

A lesson learned from the Tet offensive was that any gains from allied military success can be overwhelmed by the psychological upheaval of knowing the Communists can attack the cities at will. Hence, it is hoped, constant predictions of an offensive should sap some of the sting from another Communist attack.

Numerous warnings also keep allied troops, especially the Vietnamese, on their toes.

Now, however, just as President Johnson has joined those predicting a new Communist offensive, high military circles and the Saigon diplomatic set have begun to speculate that there may not be another such offensive until the end of the year.

There are two schools of thought on this.

The prevailing one, with the predominance of military evidence, is that there will be another offensive, most likely in August, and probably directed at district and provincial capitals or Saigon. This line of reasoning maintains that Hanoi believes such attacks would enhance its bargaining position in Paris and further disenchant the American electorate with the war.

The second school, begining to sprout here sees a possibility that the Communists will not launch another offensive until next year.

U.S. election watched

"I can tell you there is not going to be another Communist offensive until January next year — when the new American president takes office," an exponent of this view explained.

"Politically, the last thing Hanoi wants is to create a Pearl Harbor mentality in the United States. And second, militarily, they are not in a position to have another major offensive. The withdrawal of their units from the south is making for them a political virtue out of a military necessity."

Second guessing Ho Chi Minh has not influenced the readiness of the allied commands here to meet any situation thrust upon them. But one embarrassing fact has emerged:

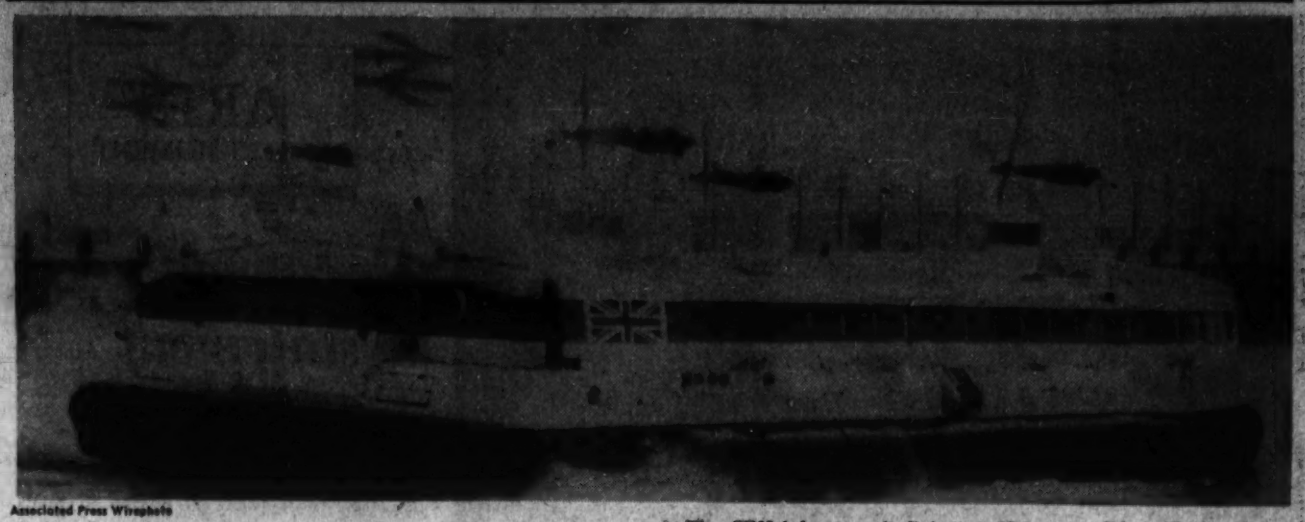
A major Communist policy decision regarding the new offensive was thought to have been made in the South at two policy meetings, one held in early July by the Communist Politburo of the south and the second held by the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front in mid-July.

But thus far none of the multitudes of allied intelligence agents appear to have been able to discover the closed-door substance of that decision—and whether the Communists have in fact turned on the political green light for the next offensive.

If all Antarctica melted...

If all Antarctica's ice melted, the level of the earth's seas would rise enough to flood coastal cities, according to the National Geographic Society.

The Statue of Liberty would be engulfed to nose level, and one-third of the Washington Monument would stand underwater.



Associated Press Wirephoto

The SRN-4 hovercraft Princess Margaret slides off the concrete apron at the Dover Hoverport to begin its first commercial, cross-channel trip to France. The huge machine can carry 250 passengers and 30 cars.

A cushion of air

Hovercraft slashes Channel time

By John Parrott
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

English Channel

"Whether you like it or not," my very English companion stated calmly, "we're making history today."

We were indeed. It was the first of August —the day the world's largest hovercraft, the giant SRN-4 Princess Margaret, made its first public crossing of the channel from Dover to Boulogne.

My companion said this as we traveled at nearly 60 miles per hour in midchannel with huge plumes of spray spiraling past the cabin windows. Above us four variable-pitch air propellers, mounted at each corner of the craft's roof, drove us headlong toward France.

The historic voyage began simply. Fifteen minutes before, we had started at Dover's new Hoverport. British Rail's Seaspeed was adding a completely new dimension to cross-channel travel.

"We welcome you aboard this Mountbatten class hovercraft, the Princess Margaret, for our first official passenger trip across the Channel," an official had said over the loudspeaker system as the entrances were closed.

"Our average speed will be 45 to 50 knots. We hope that you will have a pleasant voyage with us," the voice concluded.

Engines revved

Then the four engines whirred to life. The pilot, perched on the "flight deck" above the front entry to the hovercraft, revved the engine as we settled back in our aircraft-type seats.

The centrifugal-lift fan, which provided the cushion of air we were to travel on rushed the air beneath us. The seven-foot-high "skirts" that contain the cushion began to billow out.

Then, so very gently, we had lifted off. Cushion-borne we had slid down the large concrete ramp onto the sea. Seconds later the harbor had been left behind, and we were heading toward France.

Fully laden, this pace-setting, 130-foot hovercraft will take 254 passengers and 30 cars. Its total weight then will be 170 tons. The first day, we had 180 passengers, nine cars, and one bus.

In the central section of the Princess Margaret the cars bounced on their springs as the craft bumped up and down slightly over the swell. They are securely strapped. The whole process of loading and unloading takes only minutes. Vehicles drive in through the rear drawbridge-style entrance and out through the front ramp.

In the passenger area along both sides of the craft and in the inner cabins people calmly sit or gaze out of the large windows as the sea races under them. The noise of the engines and air conditioning hinders talk but does not prevent it.

Anthony Brindle, general manager of Seaspeed, walked through the cabin (it's easier walking on board this craft than on any train). He looked pleased.

"At this moment I am feeling pretty good," he commented. "This is the result of three years very hard work. All the experts said that it wouldn't work. We've had to do a lot of arguing."

The concept of hover travel is so new that one of the major difficulties Mr. Brindle and his engineers have had to surmount is disbelief in the craft's abilities. No one really knows what it is and how to classify it officially.

"By 1974 I think that I'll be saying 'hop aboard my first VC-10 type hovercraft,'" he said optimistically, viewing the future of hover travel as one of very speedy growth. "This craft is already 16 times bigger than the first pure hovercraft."

Progress compared

As other passengers walked past, Mr. Brindle drew this analogy.

"The Dakota aircraft in 1935 was the first reliable chunk of ironmongery to make airlining worthwhile. But that was 27 years after Bleriot first flew the channel. It has taken us just nine years from the first hovercraft to the Princess Margaret," he added with a grin.

We had been at sea for 20 minutes. Movement was very slight. Up on the flight deck the Norwegian pilot captain, Hermod Brenna Lund, deftly handled the controls. Behind us the four propeller mountings and two tail fins changed direction to line us up for our approach to Boulogne. This is the steerage method.

The second pilot and engineer, Cmdr. Martin Godfray, altered the power from the four Rolls-Royce Proteus gas-turbine engines built into the body of the craft at the rear. (The forward propellers are driven by a transmission shaft.)

The radar-navigator's eyes were glued to the screen. It is quite a feat to hurtle this machine across the world's busiest shipping route.

Flexibility cited

It is just like the flight deck of a transatlantic jet.

But this machine is more maneuverable than an airliner. On the hover it can do a right-about-turn in its own length. At a speed of 70 m.p.h. it takes 570 feet to stop. In a full-scale emergency it can be dropped into the water. And the navigational aids on board allow it to operate at 25-30 knots in zero visibility.

"We can never have on the flight deck of the N-4 less than 2,500 hours of hovercraft operating experience," Mr. Brindle explained, showing the experience already built up by Seaspeed's staff.

Suddenly we were entering Boulogne where the French have built a magnificent new hoverport. Passengers glance at their watches. It took us 37 minutes compared with the 90 minutes by conventional means.

"I'm sold on hovercraft" says one. "It's so steady and so fast. I agree that it is a bit noisy but it is an easily bearable noise."

With hardly a bump we settled on French ground. The engine and wind noise died away. The skirt subsided.

We had made transport history. Yet during the flight everyone had looked and behaved as though they had ridden hovercrafts all their lives. Infuriating. I for one was thrilled.

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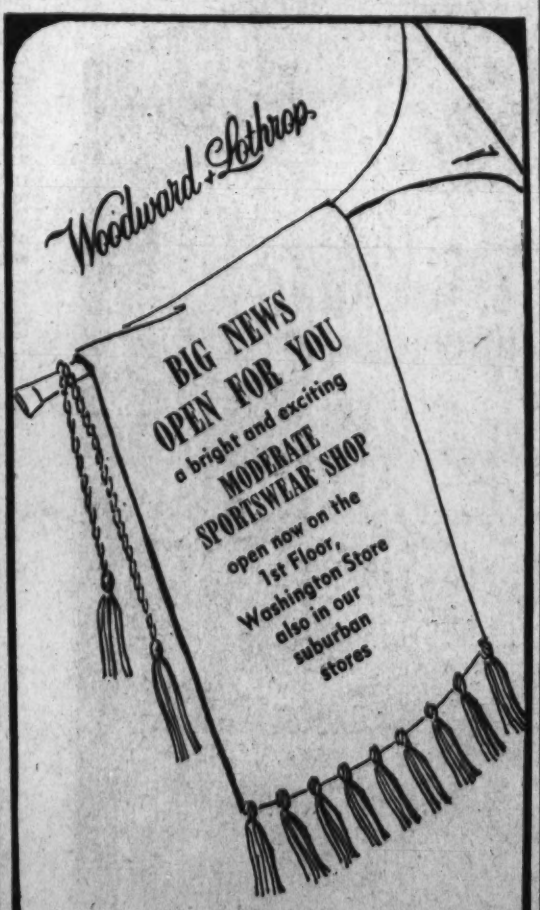

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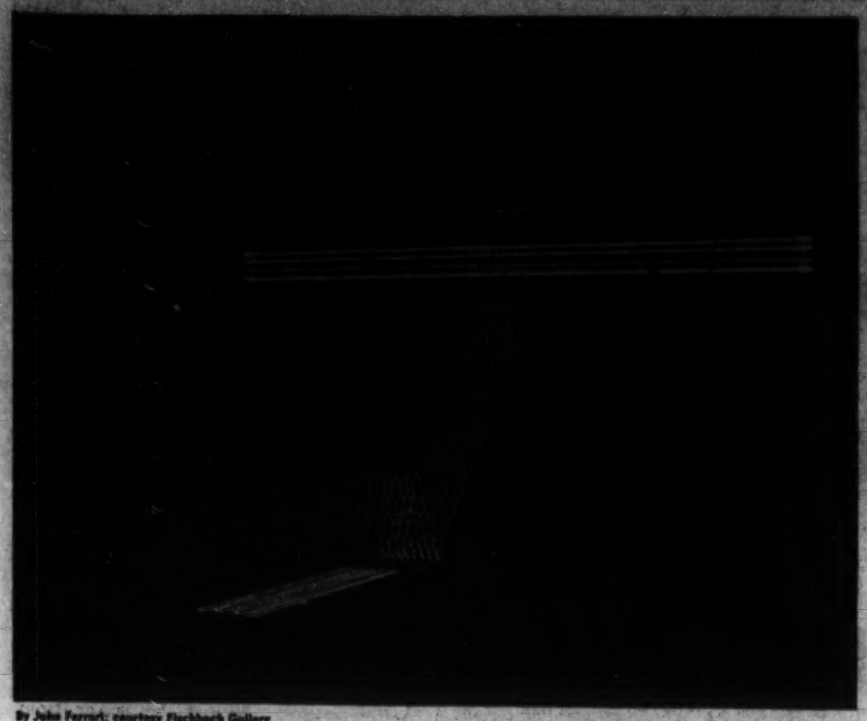


By John Ferrari, courtesy Fischbach Gallery

'Red Neon Wall to Floor' ... is the title of Stephen Antonakos's contribution to the Whitney Museum's current exhibition, "Light: Object and Image," reviewed on this page.

Tati and the Beatles: new films in London

By Harold Hobson

London

"The Yellow Submarine," the latest film of the Beatles, is founded upon one of their most celebrated songs. It is a surrealist cartoon entertainment, in fact entirely established upon a series of their songs, and attuned in temper to the pitying, deliberately romantically frowsty atmosphere of their by now famous record, "Sergeant Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band."

The Beatles, so young, so rich, and coming from the harsh North, have a strange and touching sympathy with the outcast, the forgotten, and the lonely. An old pensioner without friends, an elderly clergyman writing sermons that no one will want to hear—people like these are never far from the Beatles' songs, which have tapped an unsuspected mine of romantic melancholy in the hearts of the young, and which haunt the memory more potently than any other pop music.

In "The Yellow Submarine" four cartoon figures, based on the Beatles themselves, inhabit a paradisial land dedicated to music and happiness. This place of innocence and joy falls a prey for the time being to wicked invaders, and the Beatles wander in their submarine over the ocean bed and sail through cities and mountain valleys before justice triumphs in the end with the somewhat facile message that all you need is love.

They meet creatures of outrageous geometrical shape, are threatened by huge mouths with grinding teeth, but always escape with some staggering pun, and, of course, a song. The visual imagination shown in the drawings is considerable, but it is the songs that matter — with their gentleness, their nostalgia, and their youthful sadness and romantic emotion.

The restaurant collapses

No film artist in the world is more engaging than Jacques Tati, with his huge, bearlike, deprecating walk, his head thrust apologetically forward. No director takes greater care with his films. In fact, he has produced only four in the last 20 years—"Jour de Fête," "Les Vacances de M. Hulot," "Mon Oncle," and now "Playtime." In all these there is not a single sequence in doubtful taste. And they all have scenes of extreme ingenuity and charming humor. It would therefore be pleasant to describe "Playtime" as one of the best things he has ever done. But that would be an exaggeration.

Mr. Tati has shot the picture on 70 mm film, though it is not a big spectacular. It is in fact a rather small satire on the sameness of big cities. Airloads of tourists land on a huge impersonal airfield, which looks exactly the same whether it be in London, Paris, or Munich. They go to super sales stores and to gimmicky smart restaurants that are cosmopolitan only in the sense that they are all alike. Mr. Tati's crowd gets mixed up in high jinks that gradually reduce to chaos the particular restaurant they have chosen, and as it slowly collapses some semblance of real gaiety enters into it.

This indeed is the theme of the film—that in spite of all the shining and trivial mechanization human nature does in the end break through, and win a kind of victory. But the victory is an inordinately long time in coming, and the jokes that lead up to it are only slowly developed. But the end is charming. The tired tourists are driven back to the airport in the gathering dusk, a few street lamps shine through the falling darkness, and there is a delightful sense of weary but contented happiness.

Truffaut tries a thriller

By Louise Sweeney

The Mendelssohn Wedding March is sinister music to anyone who's seen François Truffaut's new film.

"The Bride Wore Black" is the French filmmaker's 35mm tribute to the prince of mystery, Alfred Hitchcock. Director Hitchcock is the subject of Truffaut's recent book of interviews, in which he notes, "Emptiness has a magnetic appeal to you." He talks of Hitchcock's loving to fill up a film.

Truffaut has filled up "The Bride Wore Black" with the commanding and constant presence of its star, Jeanne Moreau, and with that dark attention to everyday detail which makes a Hitchcock film so ominous. But there is a major ingredient missing: the Hitchcock spiral of horror which ends with the shock of recognition. Almost from the beginning in this film of multiple murders we know who did it. Not the butler. The bride.

The bride wears basic black in mourning for her bridegroom, who was accidentally shot on the steps of the church moments after their marriage. The shot came from a window where a group of friends, drinking and gambling, had misfired as they tipsily aimed a rifle at the church's weathervane. The bride, who had loved her husband since childhood, slips his signet ring on her finger and takes vows of revenge.

One by one she tracks the men down over a period of years. She dispatches them with poisoned wine, with a push from a high balcony, with a bow and arrow. Each time she plays on a man's particular weakness.

This is of course a violent film, about a murderess who kills in cold blood without pity or remorse. It is flecked with the blackest of humor. But it manages to be much more than a grisly thriller. It is a chilling, brilliant, and occasionally beautiful study of criminal insanity. Miss Moreau is awesome as the bride driven by a madness for revenge. She plays on contrast, is cold, poised, brisk as she goes about her lethal business wearing a symbolically black-and-white trousseau. Miss Moreau's face, with its heavy-lidded eyes and drooping mouth, has never been better cast.

There are flickers of Hitchcock throughout the film — the high-balcony death is reminiscent of "Vertigo," the use of a child's games as a focus for terror is a reminder of schoolyard scenes in "The Birds." But Truffaut the artist transforms the thriller.

Part of the transformation is the bitingly beautiful camera work of Raoul Coutard, part of it the Truffaut poetry of film.

ARTS
ENTERTAINMENT

Documenta: a statement on art now

By John FitzMaurice Mills

Kassel, Germany

From the sad bomb-blasted ruins of 1945, at Kassel has risen a phoenix that in its brave splendor reflects the regenerative power of its people. "Documenta IV" must first be observed as a brilliant tour de force of imagination, of contemporary technique unleashed. It is a precise enormous statement on modern art. It must be viewed and understood in this context.

This is a moment in the progress of 20th-century visual experiment. The collection is vast. It is seldom gentle. It is not literate. It does not comment.

The protagonists can almost be seen as a race apart, as skillful exponents that are clearing the arena for themselves. Man with his hand caressing his material to conjure out his vision is retreating to the wings. The machine and mechanics are tending to come forward into the limelight.

This is a display of art which raises once again the question as to what is art about and are there border lines to conception, to creation by the artist?

It was Prof. Arnold Bode working with Dr. Werner Haftmann who originally conceived the Documenta series and launched the first in 1955. This year Professor Bode has been completely in charge, as Dr. Haftmann has been intimately concerned with the opening of the National Gallery of Berlin in September this year. For Professor Bode this fourth in the series is a triumph in organization and, most of all, in the housing and display of his exhibits which range in size up to a painting that is 60 feet long and constructions that are as big; in fact, larger—one huge gas-filled immensity of 260 feet is among the pieces that are in the grounds, the work of the Bulgarian-born New Yorker, Christo.

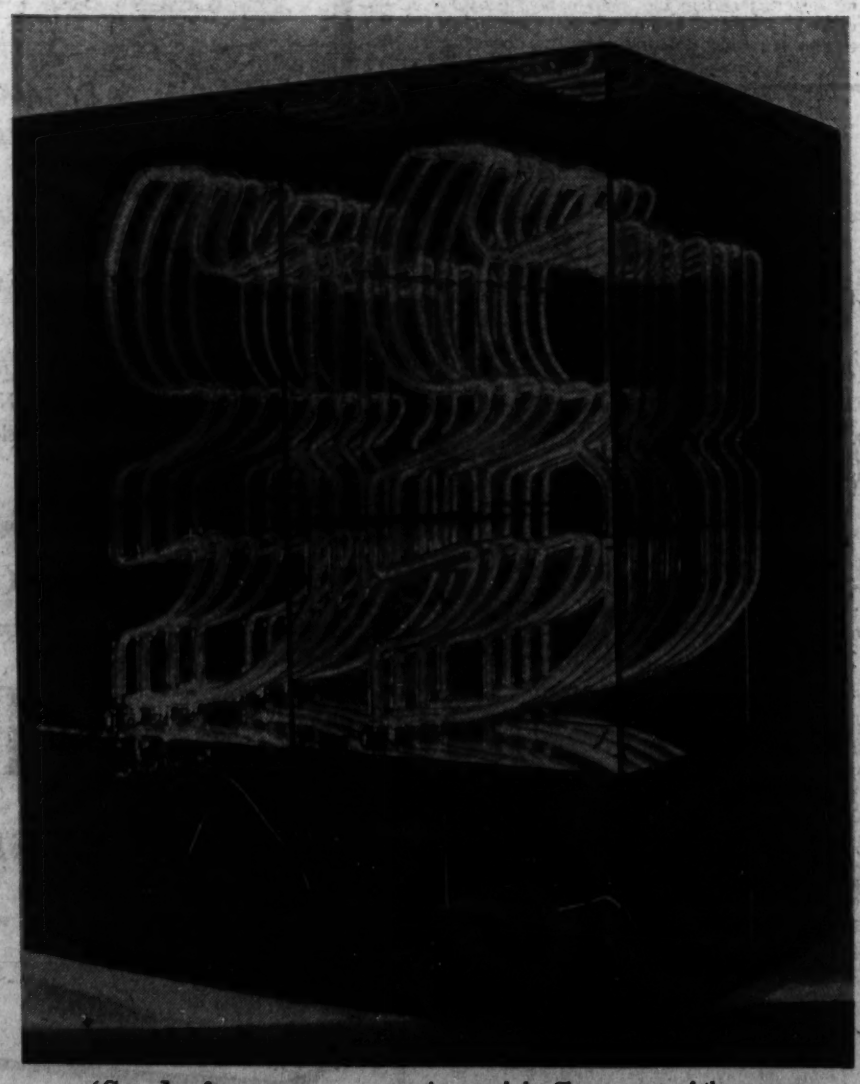
Change of emphasis

The fielding of the principal national teams has changed from 1955. Then it was France which dominated with 43 artists; Germany had 63; Britain 7; and the United States 1. This year the figures are 12, 18, 17, and 57. All the heavy American exponents are on call. To mention a few: Albers, Bell, Chryssa, Johns, Kienholz, Lichtenstein, Noland, Rauschenberg, and Warhol. Against this the British contingent includes Caro, Hamilton, Hockney, Allen Jones, Paolozzi, Tilson, and Turnbull.

The contrast is not only in size, but in approach. Before in history size was a quality that the painter or the sculptor could imbue with a key to participation which was available to all. Michelangelo or Masaccio when they extended themselves infused a quality that could be universally felt.

Confronted with this wide-open statement at Kassel, are the old precepts to be discarded, are they a moribund coinage that is taking its place with the antiquities in the museum case, or are they still valid and a lode which yet possesses full power and needs to be harnessed to the undoubtedly superb vitality, the vivid imagination, the titillating achievements of those whose works are on show?

Documenta IV runs to Oct. 6.



'Study for the Fates 5' ... is a work by Chryssa, one of the many United States artists represented in Documenta IV, an exhibition at Kassel, Germany, which is discussed above.

'Time Columns—Sound of Light' ... is the name of Howard Jones's work whose sounds are said to have caused another artist to withdraw his display from the Whitney Museum's show of art involving light.

'Light: Object and Image'

By Christopher Andrae

New York

The Whitney Museum's adaptability is currently demonstrated in an exhibition called "Light: Object and Image." One floor has been entirely transformed into several spaces for one-man shows by artists who in one way or another use light as their medium; and two other floors accommodate further works.

All the pieces but one are, in effect, isolated from extraneous light-interference by a sympathetic allotment of special spaces. The exception is a sizable work by Chryssa (not in the catalogue of the show, and a work which is promised to the Whitney's permanent collection).

This sculpture in metal, plexiglass, and neon light is not isolated. Nor is it in the dark like the works officially included in the exhibition, and this placing is in tune with the requirements of Chryssa's work. She does not consider herself simply a "light-artist," and indeed "The Gate" shown here consists only partly of what she has described as the "in-out breathing" of light being switched on and off. There is nothing cloistered or hermetic about Chryssa's art, and it is best in a busy environment.

The same is not true however of Dan Flavin's arrangements and environments consisting of fluorescent tubes. Although given a special division of the gallery, Mr. Flavin was disturbed by the sound produced by the programing mechanism of a neighboring artist's work. He felt that it intruded on the whole exhibition. His own "black-lighted" room was intended to be completely silent, and finally he chose to render it also invisible by withdrawing from the exhibition on account of the noise.

The not-so-silent work, "Time Columns —The Sound of Light," is by Howard Jones and consists of several vertical aluminum units from the sides of which colored lights glow and flicker at intervals. The piece remains in the exhibition and is attractive though hardly breathtaking.

In fact none of the exhibits exactly staggers the imagination—though, conversely, none of the artists overplays the garish or theatrical possibilities their medium might suggest. The most highly colored and brilliant work is by Stephen Antonakos — a three-dimensional "drawing" in neon lights which jumps down from the wall and across the floor. But like Chryssa this artist uses neon with restraint. The difference between them is that Antonakos seems far more aware of the fragility and immateriality of his medium and of the changes it can produce on its surroundings.

Miniature universes

Only one artist in the exhibition chose to show more than one work. This was Stanley Landsman — who "does it with mirrors." Twinkly or steady lights are multiplied illusionistically into miniature universes by being contained inside dark boxes with mirrored walls. Strangely one expects to be more thrilled than one is, and the bid for a fourth dimension never quite succeeds in pulling one out of the more accustomed three.

The works by Preston McClanahan and Boyd Mefferd have a quiet presence—the first employing large curved sheets of plexi glass to transmit an eerie light and reduce people who walk between them to shadow ghosts, the second composed of black columns divided at regular intervals by a continuously changing and by no means flashy layering of colored light-strips. A complex thing by "USCO" (a group called the US Company founded in 1964 as "a merger of talents, painter, poet, and engineer, and media, light, motion, sound, and object" swings images round the walls of a gallery projected from a centrally placed revolving column. Considering the number of acknowledgments and credits printed on its label, this work appears to have remarkably little to say for itself — either visually or noisily.

Poitier tries light comedy

By Alan N. Bunce

With Sidney Poitier now being called Hollywood's top box-office draw—black or white—his new film "For Love of Ivy" can expect audiences who come purely for entertainment, just to enjoy the splendid talents of a black man whose appeal transcends the bounds of color.

Yet certainly many will be looking for the social comment implied by any film of today with a black/white cast. For these the story may prove a disappointment. "For Love of Ivy" deliberately subordinates its racial theme to the needs of a clever, well-performed, but ultimately conventional comedy romance.

If Mr. Poitier's militant fellow blacks have taken him to task in the past for failing to use his art for the black cause, they'll find even more reason for dissatisfaction with his present vehicle. In this story he plays Jack Parks, a trucking executive by day and the operator of an illegal gambling operation by night. Parks is snared into courting Ivy, the black maid of a white suburban family. Her employers are frantic at the thought of losing Ivy. Their pseudo-hippie son and his sister use handsome Jack as a lure to keep Ivy from abandoning them and suburbia for study in New York. Mr. Poitier's role in such a plot tends to confirm white notions of the stereotypical black man.

"Guess Who's Coming to Dinner," Mr. Poitier's most recent previous film, used comedy to make a social point. "For Love of Ivy" uses social clichés as grist for its comedy mill. It will be disdained by some as a kind of high-powered Romance of Tillie the Maid. Yet at least it takes note of a few social facts amid the superficialities. Its mixture of human comedy and race relations gives this otherwise thin story an occasional pungency. At one point Mr. Poitier and Abbey Lincoln (Ivy) achieve a questionable cinematic "first" in a bedroom scene that is probably the film's way of recognizing the black lovers as people, since it mirrors scenes that have become almost obligatory in comparable white love stories.

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Uruguay in fragile prosperity

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A deepening gloom is settling over once-prosperous Uruguay — a gloom which matches the somber winter weather now embracing this small South American nation.

With inflation going unchecked, mounting student and labor unrest, and a government which does not seem able to cope with the economic vicissitudes which have long nettled the nation, there is a feeling in Montevideo, that drastic measures may be necessary to alleviate the present trouble.

On the surface, there is a look of relative prosperity. Uruguay has none of the acute poverty and backwardness so typical of the rest of Latin America. Indeed, Uruguay's 2.6 million people live in fairly decent conditions. The nation has a middle class look to it.

But the economic problems of Uruguay belie these appearances.

The cost of living doubles every six months. One week, milk prices go up 60 percent. The next week, bus fares rise 35 percent. And finally, potato and other root-crop prices shoot up 40 percent. Week after week, the housewife in Montevideo, where half the nation's population lives, finds her costs going up in what one of them called recently "a geometric increase and not an arithmetic increase."

Behind the price squeeze which affects virtually every Uruguayan is a long history of economic problems which some observers say is rushing toward "some sort of climax."

Press censorship

Traditionally one of Latin America's most democratic nations and also one of the area's most stable, Uruguay appears to be moving increasingly toward dictatorial rule. A host of government controls — including wage freezes, press censorship, and union curtailment—were imposed in mid-June. And subsequent decrees extended these controls.

The press-censorship decree is particularly galling to liberally oriented Uruguay. It has even been extended to bans on the sales of papers from Buenos Aires, the Argentine capital across the River Plate estuary.

These measures were not taken lightly by Jorge Pacheco Areco, the nation's chief executive who assumed the presidency last December following the sudden passing of Oscar D. Gestido.

President Pacheco has struggled since then with a situation which El Día, one of the major dailies in Montevideo, called "virtually hopeless." The El Día comment is not unique. Most reports from Uruguay suggest a growing cynicism among the people as well as something approaching "mass pessimism," as it was described by El Día in the same editorial.

Whether the stern measures adopted by President Pacheco will help arrest the nation's present economic drift is hard to forecast. But these measures are the latest in a series of efforts by successive governments over the past 10 years.

Uruguay's problems date back many years. They are tied to a number of factors: the heavy burden of social-welfare legislation which guarantees the Uruguayan all sorts of benefits; overheavy government bureaucracy; loss of agricultural markets for the nation's farm products, and lack of an industrial base to take up the slack in the agricultural field.

The small nation long ago pioneered in social welfare, guaranteeing good pension arrangements for retired Uruguayans. Included in this system are over 200,000 former government workers, many of whom retired in their 50's.

Moreover, more than 250,000 people in the work force of 900,000 work directly for the government or in government-owned industry.

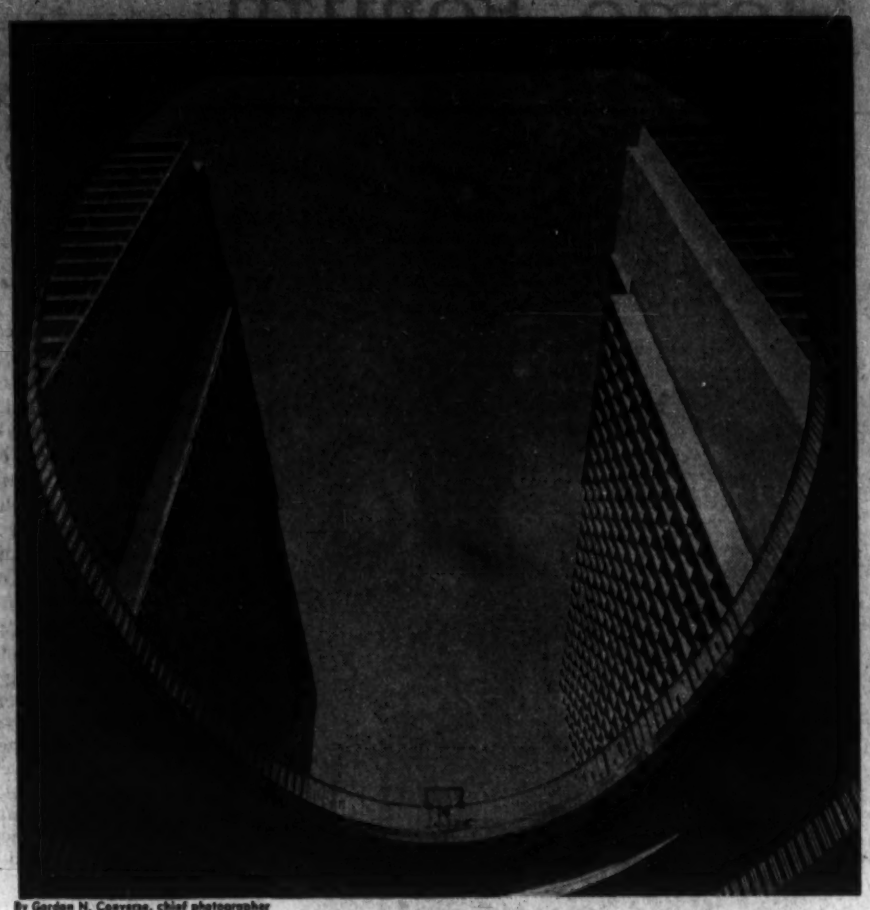
As far as the farms are concerned, Uruguay's problems are not unique. Neighboring Argentina, which like Uruguay has traditionally raised excellent beef cattle and grown good wheat, is also suffering from lagging production and declining markets.

Drain on talent

For Uruguay, the agricultural situation is due to a lack of capital to purchase machinery to make the farms more efficient and to a growing and continuing exodus of farm workers to Montevideo.

This exodus from farms to city is paralleled by an exodus of young professional talent out of the country. A serious "brain drain" now is a factor of major importance. It depletes the available work force of young men and women upon whom the country must rely if industrialization and similar measures are to be applied to reform the economic picture.

President Gestido in the nine months he spent in office before his passing indicated the welfare programs—possibly cutting that he intended to make some attack on back on the benefits.



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Skyward towers

Twin towers, framed by a circular balcony, reach for the sky in this unusual view of the modern Simón Bolívar Center in Caracas, Venezuela.

Nuclear questions face haves, have-nots

By Mario Rossi
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

United Nations, N.Y.

A new confrontation between the nuclear haves and the nuclear have-nots lies ahead.

It will take place in Geneva beginning Aug. 29.

A previous such confrontation took place at the United Nations where the General Assembly was recently called into special session to debate a nonproliferation treaty.

To the conference of nonnuclear states have been invited all 124 United Nations members plus nine members of specialized agencies but not of the UN.

The nuclear countries will not have the right to vote. Communist China, asked to participate as a nuclear power, turned the invitation down while reserving sarcastic comments for the initiative.

Assembly postponed

A large number of UN delegates is expected to go to Geneva for the occasion and that is why the opening of the 23rd session of the General Assembly will be posponed a week to Sept. 24.

Pakistan had the original idea of the conference, and that country's Foreign Minister is expected to be elected to preside.

Meanwhile, 16 Afro-Asian countries at the UN have been drafting a new agenda for the conference.

It deals with three basic problems: (1) security for nonnuclear countries; (2) measures to prevent further proliferation of nuclear weapons; (3) peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

The items are revealing of the main preoccupations of the nuclear have-nots.

Most of the latter voted for the nonproliferation treaty at the UN as a matter of necessity but without making a mystery of their reservations.

They simply feared that the treaty would freeze the present situation, that is, the overwhelming and menacing power of the nuclear countries and what quite a few countries view as a Soviet-American division of the world into spheres of influence.

It is significant in this respect that the Afro-Asian draft does not mention the nonproliferation treaty even though the wording clearly indicates recognition of its existence.

Instead, the draft ignores completely the guarantee the three nuclear powers (United States, Soviet Union, Great Britain) gave the other countries with a Security Council resolution of June 11.

Question of competence

The problem of security, as far as the sponsors of the conference are concerned, remains unresolved and thus requiring further debate.

As to the measures to prevent further proliferation of nuclear weapons, a number of delegates here feel that the problem is of the competence of the 18-nation conference on disarmament.

The third item — peaceful uses of nuclear energy — is a subject to which the conference is expected to offer the greatest attention.

Argentina and Bolivia chart natural-gas integration

By Norman Ingrey
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Buenos Aires

Argentina and Bolivia have taken a concrete step toward bilateral, regional development rather than waiting for the general trek down the road to South American integration.

An agreement was signed here by which the Argentine State Gas Company will buy from Yacimientos Petroliferos Fiscales Bolivianos (YPFB) $300 million of natural gas over 20 years.

A cosignatory was the Bolivian Gulf Oil Company. Thus United States capital invested in southeastern Bolivia becomes associated with a frontier industrial advance by the two countries.

YPFB, with Gulf Oil, will build a 375-mile Bolivian pipeline costing $40 million to link with the Argentine national supply system at Yacuiba, Bolivia, just inside the international boundary.

Argentine authorities frankly admit they planned for independence in natural-gas supplies. But the two main sources, in southern Neuquen and northern Salta Provinces, have not responded fully to expectations.

The terms stipulate a Bolivian supply of 4 million cubic meters daily for the first seven years and 4½ million for the following 13 years. Delivery operations have to commence by July, 1970.

This means the pipeline has to be constructed within 24 months. The Argentines, as the customer, have won preferences for employment of their labor and material.

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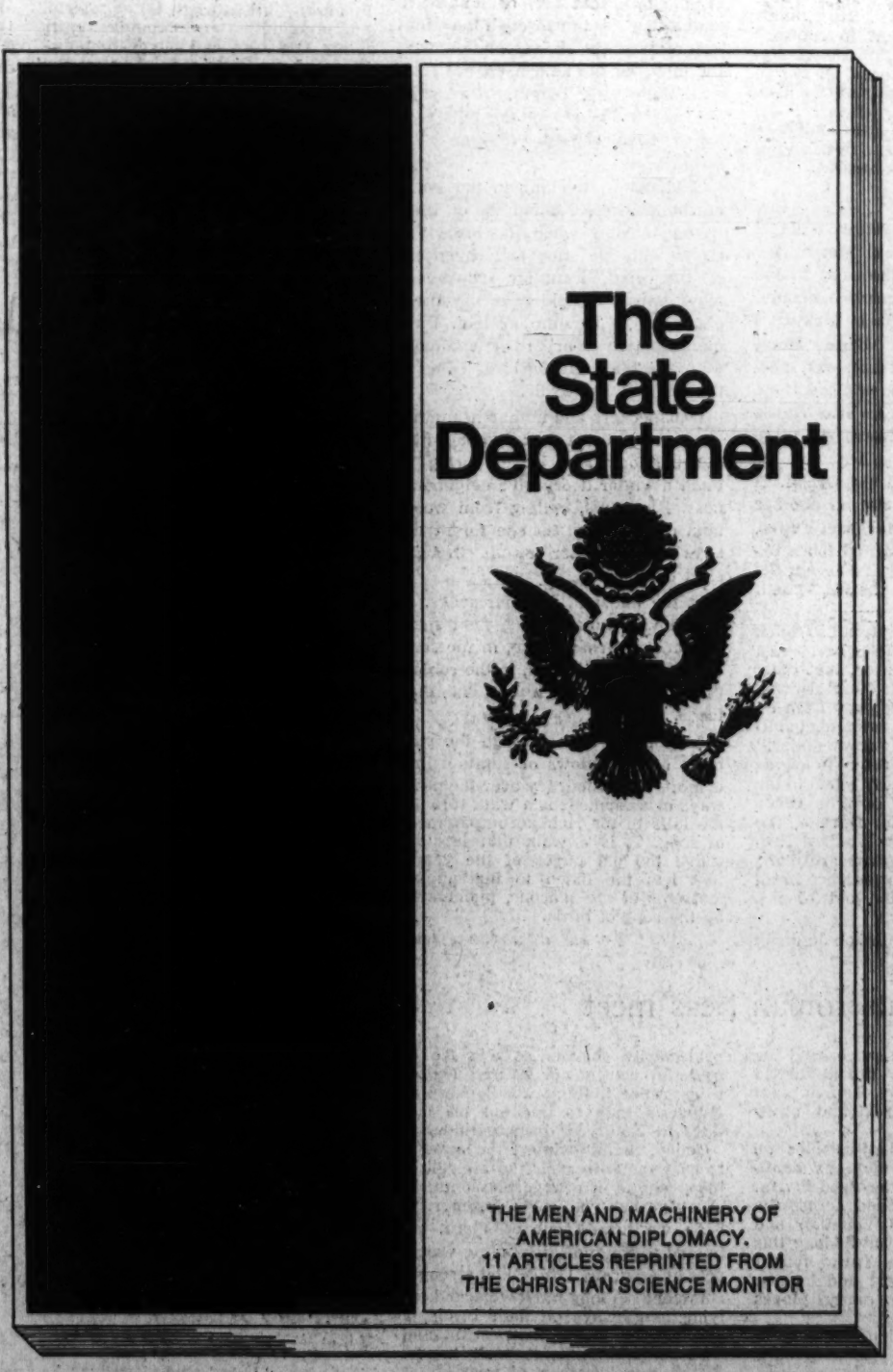
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By land or by sea

"Travel is broadening" may constitute a statement of flawless logic, but it makes for a singularly inept remark. Travel expands the imagination and refines our thinking; it should enliven wit and deepen perceptivity.

Such has happened to me today through a small purchase which set my thoughts wandering to far-off places in a joyous holiday of reminiscence. I bought one of those things needing to be renewed every few years. Not that it wears out. Not at all; but the world moves on, doesn't it?

Is it a book? Really now! Must everything be resolved in terms of a book? And yet it came from a bookshop, though in America it might have come from a drugstore or the five-and-ten. It cost one dollar, has 32 pages, and is brightly colored, without much text. There are no pictures except as my susceptive fancy supplies some very fine views.

I do not hasten to unwrap the package, preferring to wait until supper is over, cup and saucer put away, tablecloth neatly folded, and lights adjusted for the gathering dusk. Then, almost with an air of studied nonchalance, I open the large, flat object and sit down with my new "Atlas of the World" which —so the cover absolutely promises— will lead me "to a better understanding of today's world." I am immediately transported into regions unknown, and I am returned to places thrice familiar.

♪ ♪ ♪

The delights of travel need not be foot-wearying. Thoreau said that he traveled much in Concord. There was a Boston lady who, when asked if she traveled, replied, "Why should I travel when I am already there?" She would appear to have Emerson's support:

> Who cannot circumnavigate the sea
> Of thoughts and things at home?

And we may recall the pathos of the old man who never did fulfill his ambition to see Carcassone. It was not that he could not have made the journey, but he could not bear to leave his own village. Henry James, no great traveler himself, would class such unadventuresome rustics with Thoreau, whom he called "parochial."

The first great traveler was Odysseus. "He saw cities of many men and knew their manners," Homer tells us. But twenty years is a bit long for modern man to be away from home. Stevenson saw no folly in being on the move. "I travel not to go anywhere, but to go. I travel for travel's sake." He, like Odysseus

> Wand'ring from clime to clime, observant strayed,
> Their manners noted, and their states surveyed.

His moving about was an alert confounding of the universe whether footloose, by donkey, or by tramp. For him, the better half of Thomas Fuller's measure: "The fool wanders; the wise man travels."

Armchair travel with Dana, Stevenson, Conrad, or McFee—their number is very great — whether taken as literature, vade mecum, or idle gossip, gives us a vicarious journey. Travel by atlas points the way while stimulating our own yield of fantasy, creative thinking, and romantic impulsion. How eloquent we become when reviewing our own wanderlust!

♪ ♪ ♪

My first acquaintance with maps was in a "Geography of the World" edited by Wallace W. Atwood of Harvard University, a standard work of its time. (An atlas is subtly different from a geography. The former takes its name from a picture of Atlas supporting the world; its subsequent use denotes merely a collection of maps in a volume.) As my youthful thought was held spellbound by that grade-school primer, I little knew that I should one day teach (not geography) in a university of which Atwood would be president.

My first atlas was purchased many years later when, in Air Force uniform, I was about to leave the United States for an Odyssean journey of three years. Our destination was unknown, the ship was in blackout, and the captain took orders by wireless. Sailing toward the genial tropics in a zigzag course, we crossed the equator and again sought temperate climes. At this point a too cheerful knowledgeability as to our position led to confiscation of my friendly guidebook and a higher-ranking officer—not entirely for security reasons —took over the role of oracle.

When almost astride the Tropic of Capricorn we touched at a tiny settlement unknown to sophisticated travel folders or tourist agents. Walvis Bay is today, as it was in 1943, a part of Southwest Africa which was taken from Germany after World War I and made a protectorate of South Africa under mandate of the League of Nations. A tropical, sleepy ribbon of township at the edge of the Namib Desert, it is spread out against a large, circular bay whose waters are as smooth as glass; in a stillness so pervading, we spoke in whispers. The population of a few hundred Germans, British, and native Africans dwelt in outward concord while harboring the uneasy suspicion of espionage.

♪ ♪ ♪

Our siege of Walvis Bay was brief, unconventional, and consummately made. Released from ship's confinement — and ship's rations! — we followed a savory clue to the settlement's only bakeshop which was apprehended, charged, and taken, together with its entire arsenal of baked goods. The lady proprietor, unresisting and somewhat amused, was left with quantities of foreign scrip of which she did not know the value. It was, however, more than adequate, and I suspect that she pulled the curtain, put out the "Closed" sign and headed for the equivalent of Barclay's Bank. I am proud to have taken a leading part in this minor sortie which brought no official honors, but gave me and my company great inner satisfaction.

Why our transport was ordered into Walvis Bay—unless it was by the kindly prescience of some wanderlusting supernumerary at the Pentagon — we shall never know. We left within three hours, gliding soundlessly from the mirroring harbor in the stillness of early evening, impressed with West Africa and pleased with ourselves. It was good to be there; somehow it was good to leave. As Middleton writes: "He travels best that knows when to return." Nowadays, whenever the United Nations directs its attention to Southwest Africa with humanitarian concern for its political status, I am alerted, reach for the atlas, and once again lapse into reverie over one of life's most poetic interludes.

♪ ♪ ♪

I am not yet ready to turn a single page of this new atlas! Moving the finger downward on the page, I have examined in one hour only the equivalent of a paragraph in Hakluyt's Voyages. There is Cape Town, worthy of hours in retrospect, passage around the Cape of Good Hope four and a half centuries after Diaz's intrepid voyage, entrance into the Indian Ocean and first acquaintance with a new world of the Orient. A long journey awaits me on another evening. I feel like Margaret Fuller, who announced in learned tones before starting for Italy, "I accept the universe!" ("She'd better," said Emerson.)

I am willing to accept, not so much Greenwich as a divider between east and west, as the equator, that other invisible line between Northern and Southern Hemispheres; and I am resolved to renew my brief acquaintance with the world "down under." (Do they, perhaps, refer to us as "up over"?) When I turn again to the atlas the page may open to Outer Hebrides, Baluchistan, Durban, the Pacific Northwest, or Madhya Pradesh. So be it, my spirits are high! I can do a bit of reminiscence in all those places with the aid of my friendly atlas.

H. EARLE JOHNSON

By courtesy of The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York

"ALEXANDER BEING LOWERED INTO THE SEA": *Anonymous Persian miniature*

Inspired by the Khamsa, a poem by Amir Khusraw Dihlavi about the exploits of Alexander the Great in Asia, is this anonymous Persian miniature now in the collection of The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

Dihlavi was equally great as a musician and as a poet, and wrote during his lifetime, it is said, nearly half a million verses. Of Turkish extraction, he lived under the reigns of five Dihli kings, and like many other poets of his day (he was born in the Mohammedan year 651, A.D. 1253) he found in Alexander's life a fit subject for his lyrics.

On the book, so important in Persian art, artists lavished their treasures of gold leaf and metallic pigment. Colors were richly executed in malachite and lapis lazuli with elegant calligraphy added to both border and painting. In the miniature above we see, interestingly enough, some personages in western clothes. Alexander, in a glass jar, is being lowered into the sea to observe undersea life. He wears on his turban the aigrette of high office. Distant hills are adorned with Moorish castles. The whole, created by an unknown miniaturist, is a colorful and imaginative work, complex in its many registers and suggesting distance by the fading of color on the horizon.

This is but one of the many paintings of the exploits of Alexander, whose story appealed to artists in the same way that it captivated poets. The miniature came to the museum through the gift of Alexander Smith Cochran.

PATRICIA BOYD WILSON

Singing summer hills

Memories of the carols and chords of the slopes that have been borne in undulating rhythm through the years are revived by an association with the hills, for the land itself has sung with the years. Summer birdsongs are like the voices of the hills that have been heard through the seasons.

Goldfinches, working in the seeds of the thistles, remind us of their winter tenancy when the birds are swept with the sting and sharpness of the wind. Familiar chickadees move among the alders in the thickets, heavy with summer leaf. I remember the dooryard friendliness when the black-bibbed birds came to the winter windowsills.

Woodpeckers and nuthatches, moving among the summer boughs of the hemlock and beech, bring to mind a winter dooryard's neighborliness. Blue jays, calling from woodland oaks, do not let one forget the days when winter clouds brought sleet or snow.

In the midst of summer songs, in the moving notes of the field sparrow and mourning dove, in the song of bluebird and thrush, in the robin's carol, I detect rich and familiar tones.

A leisurely walk through the pastures and meadows of summertime is more than a journey over the pathways of a farm. It is a walk through the hills to the rich accompaniment of song. It is a walk that lets me relive the old pages of the years, that lets me listen to the singing footsteps of the seasons, punctuated by the song of birds.

LANSING CHRISTMAN

Invigorating activity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Most of us love to be active. When our activity is motivated by God, the divine Principle of the universe, it brings healing, contentment, and peace of mind.

One individual through a superabundance of spiritual activity gave peace, health, and happiness to thousands. We read of him in Matthew 4:23, "Jesus went about all Galilee, teaching in their synagogues, and preaching the gospel of the kingdom, and healing all manner of sickness and all manner of disease among the people."

The basis of Christ Jesus' great works was his clear understanding that the mighty activating power which has framed the universe and man is divine Spirit, Love. And Jesus consistently recognized that therefore man and the universe are wholly spiritual and must be so understood. He said (John 4:24), "God is a Spirit: and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth."

♪ ♪ ♪

Jesus was also active in rejecting the age-old belief that the body is the seat of life and intelligence. He knew that it is this false, material consciousness of existence that saps the vitality of men and results in inertia, sin, sickness, and death. He once described the body as mere flesh and bones.

By accepting the teachings of their Master and witnessing his glorious works of restoring the blind, dumb, and maimed, Jesus' disciples found their thought gradually lifted to a higher plane, from a material to a spiritual view of creation. This mental uplift brought about a tremendous change in their lives. Following the example of their Master, they became more active — spiritually active. They healed and reformed and preached the Christ, Truth.

♪ ♪ ♪

Because Christian Science adheres to the spiritual teachings of Jesus, consecrated students of this religion also gradually advance from a material to a spiritual sense of life. And it is this spiritualization of consciousness that enables them to overcome sin, sickness, and discord as Jesus and his disciples did. Such regeneration of thought is brought about through daily study of the Bible and "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," which spiritually interprets the Bible. This book, which was written by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, is the full statement of the Science of being. It reveals that divine Spirit is also Mind, the Principle of all.

Science and Health states (p. 256): "Advancing to a higher plane of action, thought rises from the material sense to the spiritual, from the scholastic to the inspirational, and from the mortal to the immortal. All things are created spiritually. Mind, not matter, is the creator. Love, the divine Principle, is the Father and Mother of the universe, including man."

♪ ♪ ♪

We cannot advance to a higher plane of thought if we persistently look to the body and honor it as the source of life and intelligence. We must look upward, outward, heavenward. We must prayerfully acknowledge Spirit, Love, as infinite, as the only Father and Mother.

Life then takes on meaning and purpose. One is no longer content to spend his days with merely material pursuits or with aimless activity. He finds that his thought is stimulated, that God's spiritual laws are operating in his consciousness and impelling him to show forth his native Godlikeness in spiritual, loving thoughts and in unselfish acts and pursuits. As he yields to the activity of Love more and more, he is refreshed with the divine energy of Spirit. He enjoys unflagging vigor and finds success, health, and happiness.

[Elsewhere on the page may be found a translation of this article in Arabic. Four times a year an article on Christian Science appears in an Arabic translation.]

النشاط المُحيي

[*This is an Arabic translation of "Invigorating activity," appearing on this page*]

ترجمة المقالة الدينية التي تظهر على هذه الصفحة باللغة الانكليزية
[الترجمة العربية تظهر أربع مرات في السنة]

يودّ أغلبنا ان يكونوا نشيطين . عندما يُحثّ نشاطنا من الله ، المبدأ الإلهيّ للكون ، يجلب الشفاء والاكتفاء وراحة البال .

فرد واحد اعطى خلال فيض من النشاط الروحيّ سلاماً وصحة وسعادة لآلاف . نقرأ عنه في متى ٤:٢٣ ، «وكان يسوع يطوف كلّ الجليل يعلّم في مجامعهم ويكرز ببشارة الملكوت ويشفي كلّ مرض وكلّ ضعف في الشعب .»

كان اساس أعمال المسيح يسوع العظيمة ادراكه الجليّ ان القوة المنشطة الماثلة التي نظمت الكون والإنسان هي الروح الإلهية، المحبة . وتحقق يسوع بثبات من ان الإنسان والكون هما لذلك روحانيّان كاملان ويجب فهمهما هكذا . قال (يوحنا ٤:٢٤) ، «الله روح . والذين يسجدون له فبالروح والحق ينبغي ان يسجدوا .»

كان يسوع نشيطاً ايضاً برفضه الاعتقاد القديم أن الجسد هو مسكن للحياة والذكاء . وعلم ان هذا الشعور الزائف والماديّ للوجود هو الذي يقوّض حيوية الرجال وينتج القصور الذاتي والخطيئة والمرض والموت . وصف الجسم مرة بأنه مجرد لحم وعظم .

بقبول تعاليم معلمهم ومشاهدة أعماله الرائعة بشفاء العمي والبكم والكسح ، وجد تلاميذ يسوع فكرهم يرتفع تدريجياً الى مستوى اعلى ، من نظرة مادية للخليقة الى نظرة روحية . جلب هذا الارتقاء العقليّ تغييراً هائلاً في حياتهم . باتباع مثل معلمهم ، اصبحوا اكثر نشاطاً — نشاطاً روحياً . فشفوا وأصلحوا وبشروا بالمسيح ، الحق .

بما ان العلم المسيحيّ يتمسك بتعاليم يسوع الروحيّة ، فان تلاميذ هذا الدين المكرسين يتقدمون ايضاً تدريجياً من الفهم المادي للحياة الى الفهم الروحي . وهذا التحويل الروحي للشعور هو الذي يقوّيهم للتغلب على الخطيئة والمرض والنزاع كما فعل يسوع وتلاميذه . ويحصل هذا التجدد للفكر بالدراسة اليومية للكتاب المقدس و «Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures» (العلم والصحة مع مفتاح للكتاب المقدس) الذي يفسّر الكتاب المقدس روحياً . هذا الكتاب الذي كتبته ماري بيكر إيدي ، مكتشفة ومؤسسة العلم المسيحي هو البيان الكامل لعلم الوجود . يعلن ان الروح الإلهي هو ايضاً العقل ، المبدأ الكل .

يصرّح كتاب العلم والصحة (ص ٢٥٦) : «بالارتقاء الى مستوى نشاط اعلى ، يرتفع الفكر من الشعور الماديّ الى الشعور الروحي ومن المدرساني الى الالهاميّ ومن الفاني الى الخالد . خلقت جميع الاشياء روحياً . العقل ، لا المادة ، هو الخالق . المحبة ، المبدأ الالهي ، هي الأب والأم للكون بما فيه الإنسان .»

لا يمكننا الارتقاء الى مستوى تفكير اعلى اذا تطلّعنا بتشبث الى الجسد وكرّمناه كمصدر للحياة والذكاء . يجب علينا ان نتطلع الى فوق ، الى الخارج ، نحو السماء . يجب ان نقرّ بروح الصلاة أنّ الروح والمحبة غير متناهيين كالأب والأم الوحيدين .

وتتخذ بعدها الحياة لها معنى وهدفاً . ويصبح الفرد بعدها غير راضٍ لأن يمضي ايامه لمساع مادية او لنشاط لا هدف له . فيجد ان فكره مثبّته وان احكام الله الروحية عاملة في وجدانه ومرغمة إياه بان يبيّن الشبه بالله الأصلي بأفكار روحية وعبة ، وبأعمال ومساع غير انانية . وباذعانه للنشاط المحبة اكثر واكثر ، ينتعش بقوة الروح الإلهية . فيتمتع بعزم غير متراخ ويجد النجاح والصحة والسعادة .

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Signal virtue

He drifted out upon the seamless dark,
And in the stillness of his being
Struck a spark.
He did not know the night was an abyss,
The lengthened shadow of earth's bulk,
As this
Did not concern a firefly. He relayed
His light to others luminous like him,
And so displayed
Native intelligence. His signal woke
Sparkles from all sides, nightlong.
Till day broke.

VICTOR HOWES

Where the Adriatic and Ionian Seas meet

I've seen most of the famed coastal regions of the Pacific, the Mediterranean, the Atlantic, the Yellow Sea, the Sea of Japan and the Black Sea, but I know nothing to rival in virginal natural beauty the thirty miles of coast from Vlora to Butrint.

Here the mountains of Laberia rise from the sea, their snow-capped peaks reaching to nearly 7,000 feet, their broken foothills washed by limpid blue waters, their bays luxuriant with sub-tropical vegetation. The road loops like a gigantic ribbon round the mountain sides, climbing to dizzy heights, descending to picturesque villages clinging to steep slopes, and finally to delightful sandy beaches where the languid waves break clear and sparkling as champagne.

Here the Adriatic and the Ionian meet. Across these seas passed the ancient routes that linked Illyria with Greece and Sicily. Roman poets sang of its vineyards and olive-groves. . . .

The Greeks founded colonies on bays and mountain plateaux dominating the routes that crossed Illyria. Roman legions marched across the hills. Byzantine and Venetian and Crusader came this way. Along this stretch of coast the Turks fought some of their bitterest and longest campaigns, that in many places came to nothing.

Vlora lies on a picturesque gulf, surrounded on three sides by hills covered with olive-groves and vineyards and orchards. Sea and hill and mountain have made a framework for the city that seems at first a vast park. The geographer Ptolemy mentioned Aulona and the Romans praised its charms as a place of peaceful retreat for retired legionaries, since nothing was lacking to enable a man to live out his last days in beauty and contentment.

Today, in mid-winter, the almond trees were flowering, the air full of the perfume of orange blossoms; in every garden was early summer.

As we turned out of Vlora, we passed a group of girls filling waterpots at a spring. Grace and strength combined! A long narrow-necked jar lying lengthways on their heads, a similar one under their arms and three smaller ones in their hands. An antique harmony of terra-cotta, white and black against a shimmering sea.—From "Illyria Reborn," by Dymphna Cusack. Copyright, 1966, by Dymphna Cusack. William Heinemann Ltd., London.

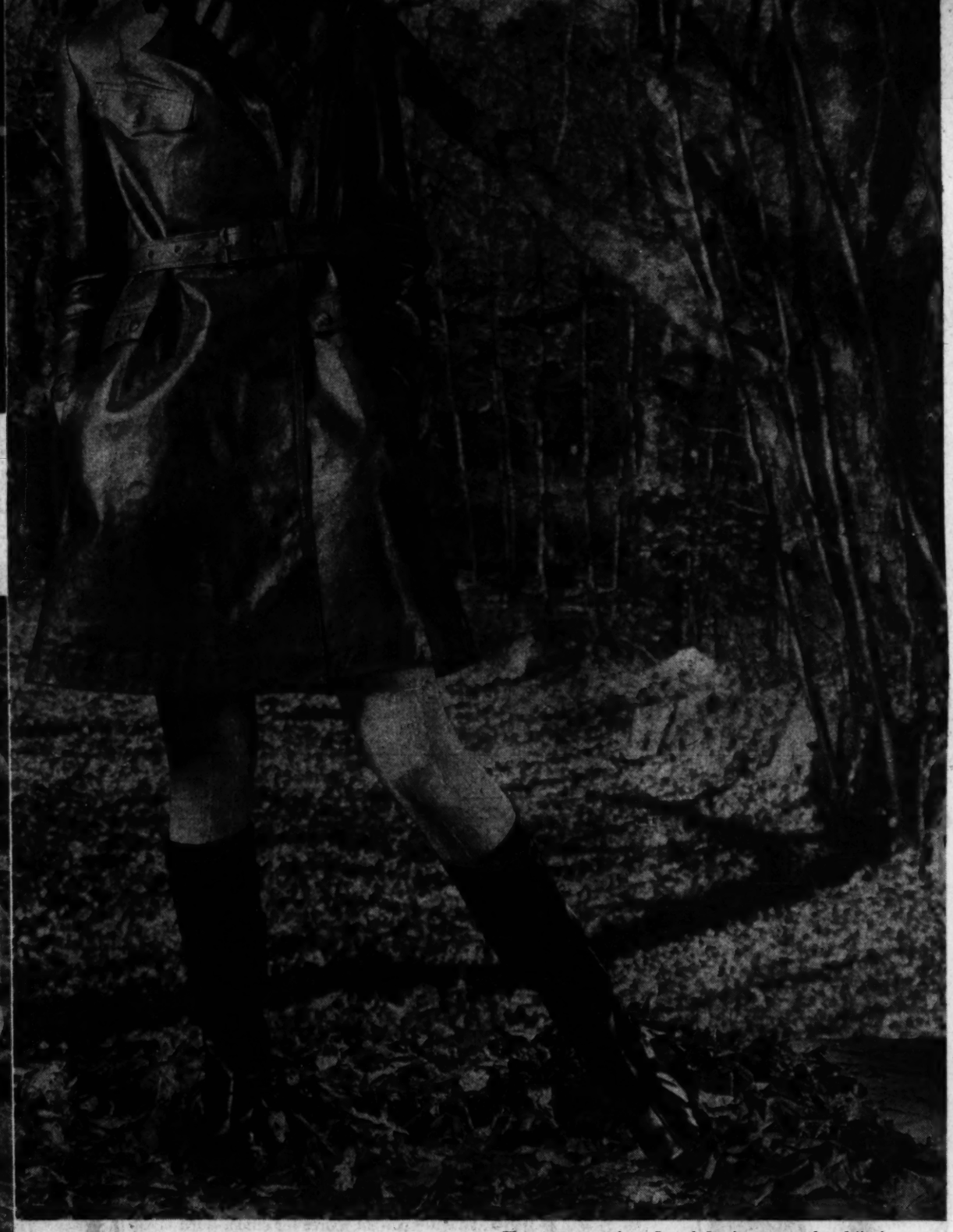
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekend Issue • Second Section
Distributed Saturday-Monday, August 3-5, 1968

Back to school

Going steady

The tweed sports coat and leather vest are a twosome for this fall's college man. American Male pairs brown Angola vest with brown plaid jacket, with leather buttons and elbow patches. Slacks are corduroy.



High gear

The status coat from Israel. In cinnamon-colored "cuir sauvage," it's wrapped and belted. At Bloomingdale's, New York. Leather is big for both women and men. Real or synthetic, it's all through the shops in skirts, vests, jumpers, jackets, coats, etc., in all colors. The vest also is doing the rounds with dresses.

By Peter Loewer

Frontier?

Pocahontas and Annie Oakley are in the running for class favorites on campuses from East to West for fall. Buckskin dress and cowboy suit shown in beige, also available in navy, maroon, and green. Both by Joan Kavanaugh, Ltd. Boots by Capezio. Hat by Adolfo II.

Campus happenings

By Patricia Shelton

Staff correspondent of –
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

This is the year to "do your thing." Separates, whether Ivy League classics or Wild West regalia, are the key.

The skirt, shirt, and vest are required subjects regardless of the curriculum. For electives, a young woman might add gobs of Indian or gypsy beads, or a scarf or tie borrowed from the boys, a big wide belt or two or three chains looped around her waist, boots or a heavy shoe with colored stockings.

Leather is big. And Scottish plaids and tweeds are on the scene for all occasions. So are menswear fabrics, especially in checks.

The most popular jacket, vest, or sweater is long and belted. The newest skirt is a flippy gored one, but pleats are still as necessary as peanut butter. So is the demidirndl.

The average skirt length is short but not mini.

The shirt that looks best, plain or patterned, is the one with a big collar, big sleeves and cuffs, and a close body line.

Sweaters are taking a big ribbing, and usually are long and belted whether cardigans or pullovers. Some of the best are vests.

The "thing" fling also means the military touch in braid and buttons, the British guard coat, and the doughboy jacket.

The coat will get more mileage if it's a double-breasted Edwardian style, or a belted trench coat.

A movie date might mean a simple wool dress, but more likely a school jumper worn without a shirt.

A party, any party, is going to look like a costume "happening." Great looks include the Victorian velvets and taffetas, slinky crepes from the '30's, chiffons, crushed velvet cardigan suits, lacy ecru shirts with gray flannel skirts, and knicker suits in velvet or black wool.

Despite all the flak about fancy male dress, the college man's favorite suit is still the Ivy League cut with vest, and his sports coat is a classic single- or double-breasted blazer.

He is buying bulky, big-stitch sweaters in turtleneck and mock turtle pullovers, and heavy cardigans that double as jackets. Shirts and ties in strong colors are making the biggest break from the Establishment.

For news on other back-to-school happenings '68, see the Women Today pages inside.

Guitars still in; brass is back

By Amy Lee
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
New York

Plug in, tune up, and go.

Electric-current sound is in. So are odd instruments.

Guitars are still big, but not what they were. Said Charles Ponte, head of Ponte Music, in an over-the-counter interview at his famous music store on West 48th Street, "Our guitar business is 20 percent of what it was four years ago. Tijuana Brass, Al Hirt are causing change. Brass is back. And we're getting calls for baritone saxes, electronic flutes, electronic woodwinds. The trend is all toward electronics."

Mr. Ponte showed us two Maestro electronic gadgets, put out by Chicago Musical Instrument Co. They looked like medium-size black attaché cases. The first one he opened had a panel with 10 different "instruments." Plugged in, it's ready at the touch of a finger with sounds of contrabass, bass, and regular clarinet; fuzztone (guitar); cello; tuba; bass sax; English horn; oboe d'amour, and French horn.

The second, he explained, was for guitar players. Plugged in, it gives them a choice of rhythm sounds — bass drum, bongos, brushes, tambourine, string bass, and fuzz bass.

Boon to the drummerless combo or solo pianist is a gadget called Rhythm (by Domino). Plugged in, it beats out bossa nova, rumba, samba, mambo, twist, surfing, and good old four-four.

Mr. Ponte then showed us a gadget about the size of a standard paperback: the Multi-Vider, put out by Conn, which "plays" three or four tones at once—clarinet, saxophone, trumpet, trombone. And for horn men there is the Selmer Varitone attachment, featured by trumpetman Clark Terry on his recent Impulse album ("It's What's Happenin' "/ The Varitone Sound of Clark Terry), which amplifies and intensifies the normal tones of a horn.

"There's a trend to weird instruments," Mr. Ponte said. "They're for hippies who are beginning to clean themselves up, starting to cut their hair." He brought out a smallish pipe with a silver-color bell, holes like a flute or recorder, and a small reed mouthpiece. "This is for meditating," he said and blew several notes in the snake-charmer mode. "How do you like that for meditating? A little loud. This is called a large-size modern musette. The oboe is the offspring of the musette, which is the oldest instrument in the world.

"We make up some of these weird instruments," he went on, and put one on the counter, a 14-inch bombard made of rosewood and ivory. It sells for $20. He blew a few softer-sounding "meditation" notes on it. "We have one called the schaus. We make the small reeds for all these weird instruments." He took down a much larger instrument from the case behind him and blew a few notes on it. Not easily packable, but of intriguing sound. Called the terragotta, it sells for $300.

Former soloist on alto sax, English horn, oboe, and clarinet with the orchestra at Radio City Music Hall ("I play about 30 instruments, all the woodwinds"), Mr. Ponte sees almost anything happening with these "weird instruments" and with traditional instruments used in new ways. "I heard an oboe featured with a guitar band the other night. Very good." (There were jazz bagpipes at the Newport Jazz Festival.

"We do all repairs and supply horns, reeds, mouthpieces for musicians in emergencies," said Mr. Ponte. He gave an example: "I pick out the reeds for Stan Getz and adjust his horn before every record date. The other day he called me from Hawaii, wanted me to fly out and adjust his horn. I couldn't make it, but we sent someone to adjust his horn when he got to Philadelphia.

"I have a message for students. There are 22 million people playing instruments in this country. Half are students. Maybe 1 percent might wind up making money at it. But nobody studies to repair instruments. One man working here was making $30 a day repairing instruments and went out on his own because he can make much more."

And for students organizing, or hoping to organize, groups, there's always the question of what to play, how to improvise, how to make it all sound.

Neighboring educator-publisher Charles Colin, with publishing headquarters on West 53rd Street, had this to say: "The new-generation musicians are writing their own material. The Beatles made a profound success with their own songs. Other groups did the same — Simon and Garfunkel, the Beach Boys, the Mamas and the Papas. New groups want to play their own material and we are giving them tools to do it—books that help them learn chords, harmony, form.

"We try to keep our finger on the pulse of the new generation and publish books that will help students create their own material," he said. Current Colin books include "Encyclopedia of Ad Lib" with charts, choruses, and interpretations by such jazz greats as Dizzy Gillespie, Miles Davis, Don Elliott, Thad Jones, Chet Baker, and "Encyclopedia of Jazz" which covers a wide range of stylings, technique, accompaniments, and examples of modern jazz passages. "Fake Book for the Club Date Musician" has special combo style arrangements for organ, piano, and bass, adaptable for more instruments.

WOMEN TODAY

New little boy look has its own style

By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
New York

When children's wear designer Florence Eiseman caught a three-year-old trying to cover up his ABC appliqués she knew it was time to let her little boy clothes grow up.

Fall '68 brings the action.

Junior will trade his side buttons for front zippers, and his shortalls (bib-front pants) and round-collared shirts for pants-and-jacket suits.

There won't be any of that "little men" look, which Mrs. Eiseman can't stand the sight of. Neither will there be any more baby prince look.

The new fall line for boys Sizes 3-7 will have a style all its own—although mildly flavored from the meanswear revolution that's threatening to outdate papa's wardrobe.

It's a rather elegant compromise between what grandmothers buy and sons-in-law wish they'd buy.

Instead of delicate colors, reserved now for toddlers, little Mr. three-and-up will show his buddies he can get just as dirty in red, white, and blue or forest green and gray.

The classic McMullen collar goes modern with a Mao band. The one-piece suit is, in most cases, replaced by the cardigan style jacket and short pants. Sometimes the jacket zips.

Another style jacket is the sideliner—concealed side closing (also big in menswear). The Eton doesn't make the launch with this batch of future spacemen.

Mrs. Eiseman is doing the Sizes 3-7 in both knits and woven fabrics, feather-light pure wools, and hand washable blends. Most of them have "related" outfits for sister.

This is one case where a fellow in a turtleneck can travel in the highest society —and a necktie can't get past the door.

P. S.

More women on delegations at convention

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Miami Beach, Fla.

Eighteen states show an increase in the number of women on delegations to the Republican National Convention in Miami Beach, according to the Assistant Chairman of the Republican National Committee, Mrs. Mary Brooks, who heads the Women's Division of the Republican National Committee.

Figures released today show a total of 558 women delegates and alternates to the Aug. 5-9 convention, with a breakdown count of 223 women delegates and 335 women alternates, a somewhat lower count than the previous convention figure of 585 women delegates and alternates. Total number of convention delegates is 1,333.

The state showing the highest increase in women delegates was Pennsylvania, with a total of eight women delegates for an increase of four over 1964. Two states increased women delegates by three over 1964. They were Idaho, with a total of four and Maryland with six. The four states showing an increase of two women delegates were Arkansas, Iowa, North Carolina, and Ohio.

Eleven states increased their women delegates by one. They were Alaska, Arizona, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Rhode Island, and Virginia.

Check points for spending

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Here's a four-point check list for wise spending. Before making a major purchase ask yourself:

- "Do I really want it?"
- "But do I need it?"
- "Can I afford it?"
- "But can't I get along without it?"

The items that can survive all four questions must be essential!

OUR OWN HELEN LEE has tamed the wolf, a fluffy circle of it, for the hood of this sturdy country coat. In Loden green cotton corduroy with thick and thin ribbings, cosily lined with Orlon® acrylic pile. Brassy buttons. For toddler sizes, 2 to 4, at $30. 3 to 6x, at $35. 7 to 14, at $40. Girls' Collections. Mail, phone orders filled.

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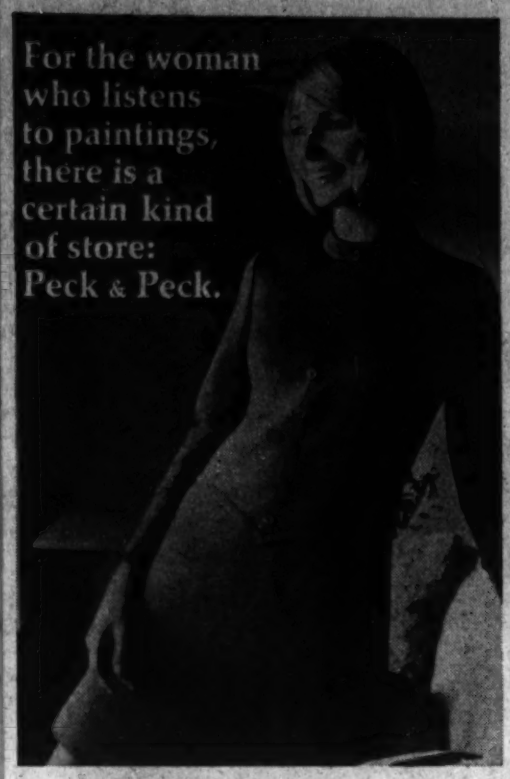
Best & Co.

Fifth Ave. at 51 St., New York, N. Y. 10022

For the woman who listens to paintings, there is a certain kind of store: Peck & Peck.



Long and lean is the look of this knit whose low waist dips to a cone-shaped skirt. Lots of buttons trim the bodice and the sleeves' shirt cuffs. Dacron® polyester/wool. Grey or red. 8 to 16, 40.00

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Back to books, leather-bound

By Evelyn Radcliffe
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

It's back to the books—leather-bound this fall. The school scene on California campuses will feature leather fashions with many new faces, some of which look purposely old.

This new-old look in leather, which is expected to storm the campuses here, is called "cuir sauvage," or wild leather. It has been antiqued with a finish that gives it an early Air Force look.

Other leathers may be more elegant and expensive, as in the pastel real suedes. Leather generally has become so soft and supple it reacts well to fabric styling, and will do almost anything fabric can do. And go anywhere fabric goes. It can also be faked.

Multiforms of leather

Leather takes the form of jumpers, tunics, suits, coats, vests, and jackets. When it doesn't constitute the whole outfit, it is found accenting collars, cuffs, buttons, and trims. And is often at its best when teamed with fur or fake fur, as in a coat made of furry black rayon pile featured by Joseph Magnin (JM). It boasts black leather banding around the hem and a leather collar. Its wide leather belt is given emphasis with the addition of a medallion chain belt. The furry pile adds a certain softness.

Bound to rate as much attention as the pigskin at football stadiums are the new leather coats, such as the one with which JM spells out the Stadium Look. It is a double-buttoned trench coat in an olive tone. JM suggests teaming it with tweed slacks cut very straight, with wide bottoms, preferably cuffed, and long enough to cover the shoes.

With this, JM takes the season's big wrap-up, a long wool scarf, and throws it jauntily around the neck.

Another chic leather fashion for classroom or stadium is the sleeveless tunic or jumper. This usually comes fully lined, can be worn alone or teamed with a challis blouse.

Included in the general back-to-school look are a multiplicity of influences: the haberdashery, the hippie, the gypsy, the American Indian, and the East Indian. And of course leather fits into any of these categories.

Great twosome

Tweed strides along next to leather and together they make a great twosome. The tweed named Donegal loses some of its Irish accent and takes on a Western one when teamed with leather.

Accessories are where school wardrobes become particularly individualized. To a simple pleated skirt, worn with a print shirt and pullover sweater vest, add a combination of chains and pendants. There are enough different chains to reflect a multitude of personalities and to suit each different outfit and mood.

For the dressier occasions, when the outdoorsy look of leather won't do, Herbert Hurwitz of San Francisco makes a dating costume in a dramatic hot orange Whisper-knit with details on the high-waisted, high-pocketed coat repeated on the dress.

Furry look

Black rayon pile that looks like fur teams with the season's favorite, leather, for warmth on the campus this fall. Coat from Joseph Magnin stores, California.

The Democrats plan an open convention

By Josephine Ripley
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Dynamic India Edwards, former vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee and head of the women's division, is in the thick of it again.

She came out of retirement reluctantly but loyally, a few months ago to substitute, on a volunteer basis, for vice-chairman Margaret Price when Mrs. Price became ill and later passed on.

Mrs. Edwards approaches the upcoming Democratic National Convention in Chicago, opening Aug. 26, with all the know-how of an old pro.

Are political conventions all more or less alike? we asked during an interview at Democratic National Committee headquarters here.

Quickly, she replied: "Conventions very definitely are not all alike. They are all different.

"There are different problems with each one. This one is going to be different from every one we have had before, I can assure you of that."

What makes them different?

Where's the difference?

"It depends on how many candidates you have, for one thing. If you have only one, as we did at Atlantic City in 1964, you have to build up excitement in other ways.

"When you have several candidates and a really open convention—and this is going to be an open convention, whatever people may say about it—you have every candidate trying to woo the delegates."

What other issues make for convention suspense?

"It depends on how many challenges there are before the credentials committee. It may be better from the standpoint of the party if there are not any challenges.

"But as an issue, it makes for excitement. We are going to have plenty of excitement this time. There is almost certain to be a platform fight."

Who is likely to bring up these issues?

"I am sure Senator Eugene J. McCarthy (D) of Minnesota is going to bring up the war issue. He will probably do what Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey did in 1948 when he was a senator. He led the group that made a fight for a strong civil rights bill.

"This year it looks as if Senator McCarthy is going to drive for a different foreign plank than might otherwise be adopted."

Role of women

What about the role of women at the convention?

"We don't have the count of women delegates and alternates as yet, but there will probably be more than ever. The number has been increasing every year."

Mrs. Edwards feels that women should not be treated separately, but integrated in the party and work jointly with the men.

This is being done, more and more, she says. "Men and women are working together as individuals and not the way they used to—apart.

"This year we will have joint press facilities at the convention."

Of course there will be some programs during the day planned especially for women—for the wives of delegates and other notables who will want to have something to do during the day.

As far as issues go which particularly concern women, she named "safe streets, safe communities," and added, "women are certainly concerned about the war in Vietnam."

She is confident that women, at least Democratic women, "are aware of the great advances which have been made in many fields under Democratic administrations, particularly in education and health.

"I think that, under a Democratic administration, there is a better chance of going ahead with those things."

Mrs. Edwards has been very impressed with the young women who have become interested in politics and who have been volunteering their services.

Planning for this convention has been so delayed due to the prolonged strike of the electricians union that details which would have been taken care of weeks ago have had to be arranged at the last minute.

But material is running off the presses now for distribution at the convention—including a new pocket edition of a history of the Democratic party, going back to the times of President Thomas Jefferson.

"Oh, it will be a big Democratic year," she asserts with all the conviction of the women who, almost alone, in 1948 predicted the reelection of President Harry Truman.

India Edwards has had a meteoric career in politics. She casually volunteered to work in the National Democratic headquarters in 1944. Four years later she was director of the women's division of the national committee. In 1950, she was given the title of vice-chairman of the committee, and in 1952 she received an outstanding honor when her name was put in nomination for vice-president at that year's convention.

In 1964 she campaigned for President Lyndon Johnson and became one of his first women appointees when she was made special consultant on youth employment at the Department of Labor, a job from which she retired three years ago.

League sponsor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

John W. Gardner today was named national chairman of the League of Women Voters special 50th anniversary sponsors committee.

Mr. Gardner, chairman of the Urban Coalition and former United States Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, will serve through 1970, the year the league will celebrate its 50th anniversary.

The appointment was announced at a press briefing held by Mr. Gardner and Mrs. Bruce B. Benson of Amherst, Mass., president of the League of Women Voters of the United States.

As a major goal of the 50th anniversary, Mrs. Benson said, the league will seek to raise $11 million, part of which will be allocated to assist voters in the urban ghettos, to remove poverty and discrimination, and to expand league services in the inner cities.

She stated that funds raised during the 50th anniversary drive are also earmarked for "other good fights the league has committed itself to—the fight against water pollution, the continuing drive for responsible local and state government, and the effort to revitalize our cities."

"We are particularly pleased that Mr. Gardner will serve as the chairman of our sponsors committee," Mrs. Benson said, "as we believe that he and the Urban Coalition share many of our goals."

Young buyers 'dig' electronics

By Marilyn Hoffman
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Youngsters don't have to go to a favorite hangout like Manhattan's Electric Circus, to be in the electronic groove.

They are purchasing, or are having bought for them, a staggering assortment of electronic products. And major companies are gearing to meet the exacting expectations of the very-young. Design is colorful and especially appealing to a 14-year-old's eye. Packaging is bold and bright and in graphic terms teen-agers can understand.

Durable, colorful

The recent Consumers Electronics Show in New York indicated that junior-aged customers wield a walloping influence and buying power.

RCA, with its brand-new Youth Products Program, is entering what it terms the "$500 million kindergarten-to-high-school consumer electronics market." It is doing it with a new clock radio in bright colors and mod overtones, a walkie-talkie, a battery-operated cassette-type player that almost plays itself, a battery-operated portable phonograph that goes and plays anywhere, and battery-operated reel-to-reel tape recorders. They range in price from $18 to $29.95, yet they stress durability as well as brilliant hues and hep design.

David Daly, RCA executive, explained that youngsters not only spend a half billion dollars of their own money on electronic products each year, but have a pronounced influence on $35 billion of overall adult cash outflow each year.

The 5-to-14-age bracket constitutes the "new" group of influential buyers. And their buying power is growing as fast as their numbers. This age group is expected to grow from 40 million at present to over 51 million in 1980.

A continuing industry study reveals that youth in the 5-15 bracket now are the principal users of 98 percent of the under-$20 transceivers or walkie-talkies, of 62 percent of the portable phonographs, and 34 percent of the tape recorders priced under $50. They are principal users, however, of only 15 percent of black-and-white television and 6 percent of color television sets. Of the 32 million radios that will be sold this year, 34 percent will be used by youngsters in the grade school and junior high school age brackets, the RCA executive said.

Look for good value

Most juvenile purchasers, company officials have found, have a remarkably keen knowledge of product features. They look for good value, recognize brand names, and know what they want.

General Electric is courting teen-agers with its Youth Electronics marketing program, by offering portable phonographs, a combination flashlight-transistor radio, a playback-only cassette recorder, a Show 'n' Tell combination slide projector and phonograph, walkie-talkie sets, an electronic chord organ.

Westinghouse, recognizing that there are now more than 60 million bike riders in the United States, has decided to give them music or talk wherever they cycle. Westinghouse is marketing in August a combination bike radio-headlight to retail at about $10.95. It weighs less than two pounds and is attached, by bracket, to handlebars. The six-transistor AM radio operates on one nine-volt battery and the headlight operates on two standard "D" cells.

Almost every major producer has readied a product or two to appeal to the young this fall. Though they are aiming for low prices, all companies claim the new products are neither gimmicky nor gimcracky. They introduce some interesting new ideas into electronics.

Fashionable timepieces

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Timepieces play a new role this season. A rainbow of colors is being used in the watch straps to dramatize neutral fashions. The strap watches bow to the bold Renaissance period of pendant watches.

A new design in watches is the tortoise shell that fits loosely around the wrist. Also new are the easy-to-read dials with an electronic device which makes the watch run on one battery for more than a year and is guaranteed 99.99 percent accurate.

And the brand-new Electronic Quartz Clock makes available to the general public the kind of timekeeping previously available only to scientists and engineers.

The watch fashion cycle would not be complete without ring watches, pin watches, watches on handbags and tie clips.

Home projects for 4-H members

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Several 4-H programs covering food, clothing, and shelter are offered to youngsters between 9 and 19 years old by the organization's cooperative extension service. One of them is the national 4-H Home Improvement program supported by The S&H Foundation, Inc.

About 200,000 youngsters were enrolled last year. The number is expected to increase for 1968, predicts the extension service, in keeping with the upward trend of 4-H membership. Since "a place of their own" is the desire of growing boys and girls, the improvement projects usually begin with their own rooms.

Girls who have learned to sew in 4-H brighten up their bedrooms with colorful draperies, pillows, and other decorator touches. Boys who are handy with tools and a paint brush construct bookshelves, benches, tables, and lamps to add to their possessions.

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coming features

The U.S. Postal Crisis
What's ahead for the postal system? Self-supporting status as a federal corporation? Electronic transmission of mail? Staff correspondent Robert Cahn explores these and other prospects.
THURSDAY, AUG. 15

Rattling Education Timbers
Florida's junior college scene is jumping. Students are pouring into its young community colleges which are open to any high-school graduate. Dorothea Kahn Jaffe tells how the Sunshine State is giving California a "run for its money" in the education scene.
SATURDAY, AUG. 10

What to Expect on "The Tube"
Monitor TV critic Louise Sweeney sees hope for the viewer in the upcoming season. Special articles by Steve Allen, Cleveland Amory, Sid Caesar, George Schaefer, Robert Lewis Shayon. Cartoon by Al Hirschfeld.
MONDAY, AUG. 26

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GOP keynoter shuns party labels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Olympia, Wash.

Republicans meeting at Miami Beach to choose a presidential nominee will hear a convention keynoter some political observers think could make it to the White House himself someday if he hailed from a bigger state with more political importance.

Washington's Gov. Daniel J. Evans received nationwide attention in 1964 when as a 39-year-old legislator making his first statewide race he survived the Lyndon Johnson landslide and wrested the governorship away from a formidable two-term incumbent, Albert D. Rosellini.

Before his inauguration as the youngest governor in Washington history he attended the December, 1964, meeting of Republican governors in Denver, and his giant-killer reputation so impressed party leaders on hand to see what could be done about picking up the shattered pieces of the GOP that Governor Evans was named to help draft the Denver statement calling for party unity and an end to the policy of "exclusion."

In the past 3½ years he has continued his rise in the GOP hierarchy. He served as chairman of the campaign committee for the Republican Governors' Association in the 1966 election, with a net gain of eight GOP governors, and is a member of the National Republican Coordinating Committee.

Should Governor Evans be named to the national GOP ticket despite the handicap of his origins in a state with only nine electoral voters, nobody in Washington would be surprised. Political experts in this state in 1964 were almost unanimously agreed he didn't have a chance to capture the governorship.

Support melts away

He came to the race as a state legislator with a good record as House minority leader. But Washingtonians pay small attention to their Legislature, and his support melted away fast when an early poll showed only about one out of five voters outside his legislative district recognized his name.

Characteristically, this discouraging news only inspired Mr. Evans to greater efforts. With seemingly boundless energy and optimism he hit the campaign trail, often with hardly enough cash to pay for gasoline and motel accommodations. He had two formidable primary opponents: one an articulate clergyman who two years before had come within 40,000 votes of upsetting Washington's veteran Democratic Sen. Warren G. Magnuson; the other a Seattle auto dealer who had received statewide recognition as the guiding genius behind the highly successful Seattle World's Fair.

Mr. Evans kept traveling and talking and shaking hands, and the polls kept looking better. Two months before the primary the car dealer dropped out, throwing his support to Mr. Evans. After his primary win Mr. Evans made peace with the clergyman and his followers and went into the general election with most of their backing. By general-election day his diary showed 2,000 personal appearances and 390,000 mailings, an unprecedented campaign effort for the State of Washington. He beat Governor Rosellini by 130,000 votes while Barry Goldwater was being humiliated by President Johnson by almost a 2-to-1 margin.

Mr. Evans is a Washingtonian, born and bred. His great grandfather, Daniel Jackson Evans, for whom he is named, settled in Port Ludlow on Puget Sound in 1859 and founded a shipping business. Governor Evans was born Oct. 16, 1925, in Seattle. After his graduation from high school in 1943 he joined the naval reserve and served three years in the Asiatic-Pacific theater, winning a commission. He was recalled to active duty during the Korean conflict, serving as operations officer on a destroyer and later as aide to Admiral William K. Kendenhall during truce negotiations at Panmunjom, Korea.

Air of lively informality

Governor Evans received his master's degree in civil engineering from the University of Washington and in 1959 became a partner in the Seattle engineering firm of Gray & Evans. He also in that year became the husband of Miss Nancy Ann Bell, a Spokane music teacher. The Evanses have three small sons; Daniel Jackson Jr., 7; Mark Lawrence, 5; and Bruce McKay, 2. They contribute to the air of lively informality at the Governor's Mansion, where favored guests are invited to inspect their tree house in a towering maple on the capitol grounds.

It's not easy to find the right color for Mr. Evans in the GOP spectrum. In his concern for the needs of underprivileged Americans he sounds like a John Lindsay, but his passion for governmental economy and a balanced budget rivals Barry Goldwater's.

Like Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller and the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy he favors what he calls "creative capitalism," a partnership of private enterprise and government in the search for solutions to social problems. Some Washingtonians complain that Governor Evans is a big spender, yet he is proud that the $32 million budget deficit he inherited in 1965 has been replaced by a healthy general-fund surplus.

Governor Evans dislikes being called a "middle of the roader" because, as he told one interviewer: "That very term implies that a man can't make up his mind." But he rejects the tags of liberalism and conservatism, too. "The trouble with the extreme right and the extreme left," he says, "is that they operate so far away from the main focus of political activity."

Forthrightness recognized

One thing is sure: Mr. Evans is a most unorthodox but still most successful politician. He is no hail-fellow; he is soft-spoken, almost shy, with an air of humility not to be expected of the occupant of a governor's chair. But he has the trait, possibly a legacy of his engineering background, of unvarying forthrightness in words and action.

Concern for his popularity never seems to deter him from doing and saying what he thinks is right. This blunt frankness dismays his friends but often seems to disarm his enemies. His straight talk has been remarkably effective in persuading political foes in the Democratic-dominated Legislature to adopt his programs.

Shortly after his 1965 inauguration he announced an "open-door" policy for the governor's office. One day a week in Olympia he makes himself available, limited to five minutes each, to any Washingtonian who wants to talk about any public issue. When critics of state government won't come to him, he goes to them.

Recently he turned up unannounced in Seattle's Negro ghetto, accompanied only by his state-patrol driver, to sit down and chat with leaders of the militant Black Panthers about race problems. When Negro comedian Dick Gregory, serving a 90-day sentence in Tacoma, Wash., for participating in an illegal "fish-in" to protest state regulations on Indian fishing, said he'd like the Governor to come visit him in jail, Mr. Evans said he'd be glad to talk to him after he got out. Other prisoners, said the Governor, might think he didn't care about them if he showed special consideration for a famous inmate.

Press conferences held

The Governor holds regular press conferences, fielding the toughest questions and demonstrating an encyclopedic memory for facts and figures. Sometimes he pulls a slide rule out of his desk drawer to help calculate answers on queries about state finances. When he muffs a reply, which is seldom, his embarrassment is widely advertised, for the unvaried rule is that the taped transcript of each conference is mimeographed verbatim and mailed to newspapers and broadcasters.

Governor Evans is an expert sailor, skier, and mountaineer. Last month he joined several hundred Washingtonians in a mass climb of 12,236-foot Mt. Adams and characteristically beat everyone else to the top. During his years in Olympia his beloved 30-foot sloop has lain idle at the dock in Seattle, but he hopes to get a racing dinghy to teach his sons the arts of helmsmanship on the lake behind the capitol.

He's announced his candidacy for reelection, but when asked whether he'd accept the vice-presidential slot on a GOP ticket he doesn't say "no." But he does say: "I'd rather stay in Washington."

Associated Press Wirephoto

Courtship of favorite son

Ohio Gov. James A. Rhodes (left) speaks to a crowd of cheering young candidate boosters — mostly for competitors Rockefeller and Nixon.

Negro general assigned command post in South

By the Associated Press

Tampa, Fla.

The highest-ranking Negro in the United States military service, Air Force Lt. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis Jr. has assumed a command post in this nation's South for the first time.

General Davis became deputy commander in chief of Strike Command, a unified, global defense and attack force which has been called the nation's most powerful striking unit.

General Davis and the Strike commander in chief, Gen. T. J. Conway, were at West Point together in 1932, General Conway as a senior classman and General Davis as a plebe.

General Davis, assigned here from the Phillppines where he was commander of the 55,000 men at Clark Air Force Base, succeeds Lt. Gen. Fred M. Dean. General Dean became commander of allied air forces in Southern Europe.

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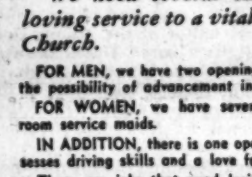

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SOUTHBRIDGE: (Ch. 90) Reconstruction of a Section of Guestnwood Road	1.43	5.	4,300.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1968 at 2:00 P.M.			
ANDOVER-NORTH ANDOVER-LAWRENCE-METHUEN: I-495-6(74)76; I-93-1(42)23; SU-128(7) and SU-117(9) Furnishing, Fabricating and Installing Traffic Signs on Route I-495, Relocate Rte. 213, Marston Street	6.89	10.	21,000.

Contractors intending to bid on any project must first obtain Form R-109 "Request for Proposal Forms" (for Determination of Contractor's Qualification) from the Contract Engineer, Room 1010A at the above address, which Form must be completed and submitted to the Contract Engineer for approval. Upon approval and payment of the required amount the prospective bidder shall be entitled to receive an officially numbered Proposal Book containing specifications along with a set of plans for the project. Payment for these shall be by cash, bank check, certified check or money order, drawn to the order of the Massachusetts Department of Public Works, which payment will be refunded in accordance with the terms in the "Notice to Contractors" contained in the Proposal Book. Plans on display and complete information available at the Boston Office, the Northampton, Worcester and Taunton District Offices, and at the Office of each other District wherein the project is located.

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August 3, 1968

RENTALS (Continued)

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Pro football is technique

By Harry Molter

Sports correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

"You hear a lot about how they sneak punch you in the mouth and poke you in the eye in pro football," said fullback Larry Csonka of the College All-Stars. "But it's not like that at all. It was a wonderful feeling to play the Green Bay Packers, even though they did rack us up. (Final GB 34, Stars 17.)

"Once I looked up after I carried the ball to see who tackled me and there was that big Ray Nitschke smiling down at me," Csonka continued. "Nitschke actually tackled me hard several times. But when he smiled like that I suddenly got a feeling of what pro football is all about.

"There are a lot of guys out to play football and play it hard and earn a living. But we're all in it together. They may hit you hard to beat you, but in a way we're all on the same side."

Standout in defeat

Although the All-Stars lost again, for the ninth time in the last 10 meetings between the graduated collegians and the reigning National Football League champions, Csonka was a standout in defeat.

"A real horse. A hard runner. He's strong and has the ability to find holes," commented Phil Bengtson, making his debut as coach of the Super Bowl Champion Packers following Vince Lombardi's retirement.

"He's big and accustomed to running. He showed us he can play this game," said defensive end Willie Davis of the Packers.

"We had hard runners at fullback in Csonka and Lee White and we used their talents as best we could, especially Larry," said All-Star quarterback Greg Landry of the University of Massachusetts.

Green Bay once again dominated the All-Star game through the air lanes in winning for the third consecutive August. Quarterback Bart Starr passed for 288 yards including three touchdowns to flanker Carroll Dale. The All-Star pass coverage was loose and anxious in the first half and Starr picked it apart almost at will. The All-Stars also scored twice on passes, one from quarterback Gary Beban to flanker Earl McCullouch and the other from Landry, also to McCullouch.

Yet it was Csonka who provided what consistency the All-Star attack had, carrying the ball 18 times and leading all rushers with 95 net yards against the vaunted Green Bay defense.

Fakes practically useless

"I learned one thing," said Csonka as he slowly peeled off his red, white, and blue jersey with the big "39" on the front. "When you get past a linebacker in the pro game it's not a matter of power like it was in college. It's a feeling of intelligence. People talk about dumb football players but it just isn't so. You give these pros a shoulder or head fake and it doesn't make any difference. They can just look at your feet and they know right where you're going."

Ron Yary, the big offensive tackle who had the difficult assignment of blocking all-pro defensive end Willie Davis, seconded Csonka's feeling.

"I learned pro football is not just power like it is in college," he commented. "Here it's technique. I chased Davis all night and I don't think I got one solid block on him."

Landry impressed at quarterback, completing seven of 14 passes and rushing for 41 yards when he had to keep the ball. "We're rookies just going into professional football and we played like it. We just didn't know what to expect that first half—we expected a blitz every time we put the ball in play. But we settled down the second half and the boys did some fine blocking."

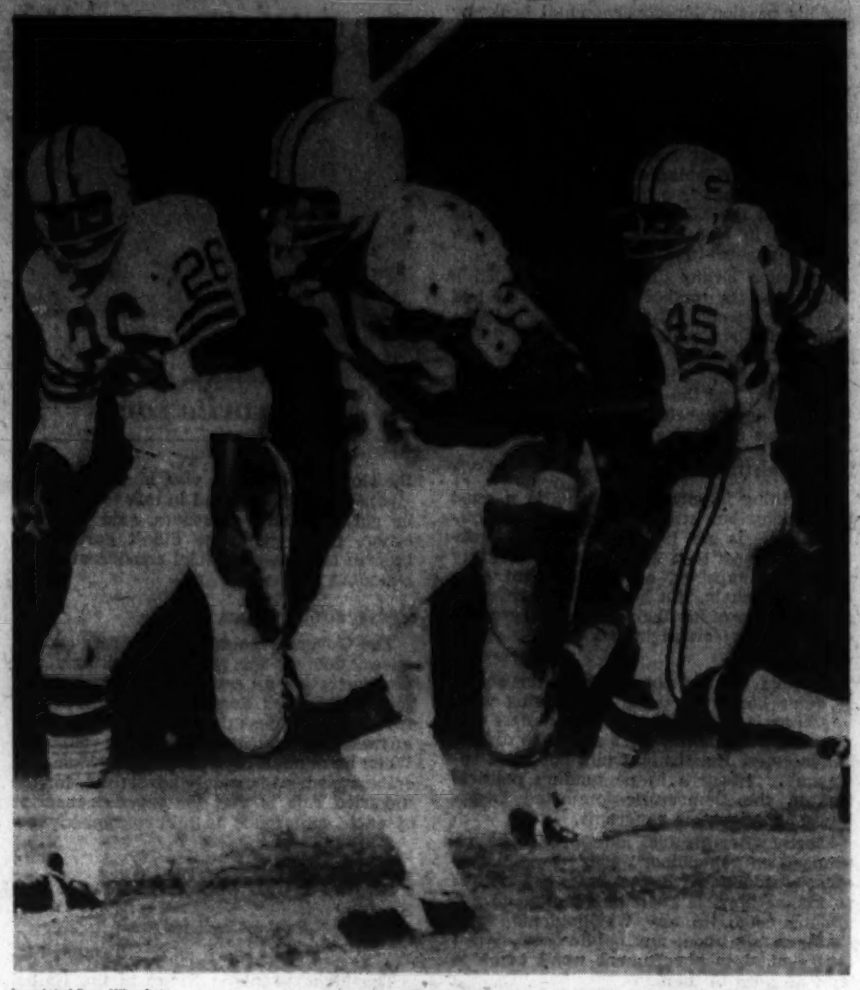
Landry had praise for flanker McCullouch, the Olympic high hurdles prospect who gave up a possible trip to Mexico City for pro football.

"Trackmen usually slow up when they put pads on. Not McCullouch. He's like Hayes of the Dallas Cowboys in that respect. Sure, McCullouch needs to work on his moves but he's got real speed and different types of speeds, too."

Landry, McCullouch, tight end Charlie Sanders and Jerry Depoyster, who kicked a field goal for the All-Stars in the first half for their first points in the last three games, all report as rookies to the Detroit Lions.

Once again inexperience on pass defense hurt the collegians. "We had difficulty getting our assignments right, especially on their halfbacks," said defensive back Jim Smith. "And we played in a shell that first half. You hear so much about Green Bay and Starr and Dowler and Dale. You're afraid of getting beat wide or long so you play them too loose. And on running plays their backs block awfully well—like Grabowski leading an end sweep."

Don Anderson was Green Bay's leading rusher and scored their first touchdown on a one-yard run. Veteran Jerry Kramer kicked a record 47-yard field goal to show the Packers shouldn't miss place kicker Don Chandler too much. And newcomer Wade Trayham added Green Bay's other three points on a 30-yard kick.



Associated Press Wirephoto

The College All-Star receiver who has gotten behind Green Bay defenders Herb Adderley (left) and John Rowser is flanker Earl McCullough of Southern California. McCullough scored twice against the Packers. He is the property of the Detroit Lions.

Escape route

SPORTS

Sparky flashes wins with confidence pitch

By Phil Elderkin

Sports editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

Pitcher Al (Sparky) Lyle, who lives by the slider, almost never makes an appearance with the Boston Red Sox before the seventh inning. He's what baseball calls a short-inning reliever, capable of protecting a one-run lead and stingy with the base on balls.

"I found out early in my career that if you throw strikes consistently you can win in any league," Lyle said. "I almost never waste a pitch. It takes some relievers all afternoon to get loose. I can do it with three pitches. Once in the minors I went into a game without even warming up and won.

"I could pitch every day if the Red Sox needed me," the left-hander continued. "Even though I always throw as hard as I can on every pitch, I never get tired. I hear guys talking about psyching themselves up for a game. I'm psyched all the time. I'm only 24, but I think I'd fight management now if they wanted to take me out of the bullpen and make me a starter."

Up for review

A relief pitcher's credentials are constantly up for review. He can be great one day and terrible the next. But his key to steady employment is consistency. Lyle's bread and butter pitch is his slider, a ball which breaks over and down to a batter.

"The great thing about a slider is that it almost always looks like a fastball to the hitter," Sparky explained. "He gets set and then all of a sudden the ball starts to come in on him and he bails out. Either he swings late and doesn't get a very good piece of the ball or else the umpire gives you the strike.

"I don't go to the slider every time I have to get someone out. It's not a good idea to get stereotyped in this business. But it's a confidence pitch for me and one I depend on a lot.

"It's a mistake, though, to throw breaking stuff at a batter who is a notoriously poor fastball hitter. Give him anything but a fastball and you're doing him a favor. But for those strong guys who'll wait on a pitch until the last instant that slider is a lifesaver."

Lyle, who was nicknamed Sparky by his father but still doesn't know why, was a sensation in American Legion baseball. He once struck out 31 batters in a 17-inning game.

"But I walked about 12 and it wasn't until after the Red Sox drafted me from Baltimore that I could control the ball.

'World's worst hitter'

"I never changed anything," Lyle explained. "I never took anything off my pitches in order to throw strikes. My motion just seemed to fall into a groove one day and I had no more trouble finding the plate."

Sparky thinks the Orioles quit on him because he was not a bonus baby.

"Baltimore signed me for nothing in 1963 and then started me in their minor-league system," Lyle said. "I was on a team which had two or three pitchers who had been given big money by the Orioles.

"I figured I was better than any of them at the time. At least none of them ever reached the majors. But the Orioles must have felt they had to protect their investment, so they kept them and let me go to Boston for $8,000 bucks."

The Red Sox who could hardly miss Sparky's 1.71 earned-run average after 16 minor-league games last year, recalled Lyle from Toronto in July. His 2.30 ERA was the lowest on Boston's staff the rest of the season.

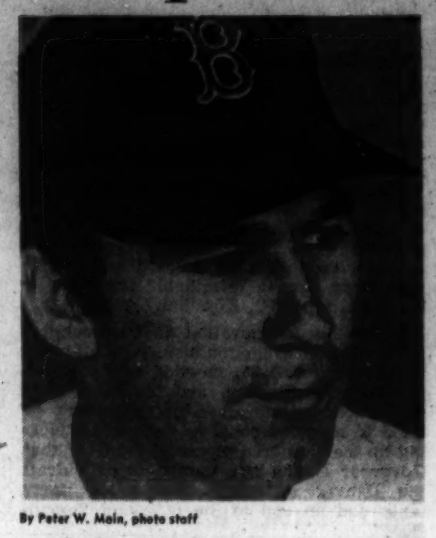
"I think I might have set some kind of record by going to bat only seven times last year with the Red Sox," Sparky grinned. "And it was probably a good thing, too, because I'm the world's worst hitter."

Actually, Lyle was two for seven, including a double his first time up in the big leagues.

"To me, the most frustrating part of relief work is when you pitch poorly and win," Sparky said. "It means somebody else did your job for you and you got the credit.

"For example, I did some late-inning relief work against Minnesota recently in which I gave up a walk, a wild pitch, and a hit before they got me out of there. But because the Red Sox scored big the next inning I was the winning pitcher.

"Nobody can convince me there is anything fair in that."



By Peter W. Main, photo staff

Al (Sparky) Lyle

. . . once struck out 31 in 17-inning game

New awards

Chicago

The Professional Football Writers Association of America has inaugurated two new awards, recognizing pro football's most courageous player and the most distinguished pro football writing each year.

Edwin Pope, president of the group and sports editor of the Miami Herald, said the George Halas Award, named after the pioneer coach of the Chicago Bears, would go to the most courageous player in either the National or American Football League.

The Dick McCann Award, named for the late director of pro football's Hall of Fame at Canton, Ohio, will be given to a newspaperman for the most distinguished reporting in the pro football field.

Anti-U.S. rumblings roll through Greece and Turkey

By John K. Cooley

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Athens

Anti-American pressures are rising in both Greece and Turkey, the easternmost allies of the United States in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Some of these sentiments have been exploding in Turkey in anti-American riots since a visit of the U.S. Sixth Fleet to Istanbul last month. These disorders were some of the most persistent and violent in 21 years of U.S. military presence in Turkey.

Anti-American sentiments, no less bitter, find calmer expression, not only in the utterances and writings of Greek and Turkish intellectuals and leftist politicians, but also in those of the traditional right wing in both countries.

A vast majority of ordinary Greeks appears convinced that the U.S. helped to plan and encourage the illegal seizure and consolidation of power by Premier George Papadopoulos's tough, military-backed regime here.

Athens image tarnished

While this is untrue, the Papadopoulos government has done nothing to dispel this belief.

The regime is in serious trouble in its relations with the democratic governments of Western Europe. It is talking of closing its embassy in one NATO member country, Denmark. It desperately wants unreserved American support.

The case of Greece's neighbor Turkey is much different. In Turkey, unlike Greece, a fairly free press and multiparty system permit wide and often strong expressions of hostility toward Washington's policies.

In Greece, the Papadopoulos government suppresses all political expression or demonstrations except official ones. Anti-American sentiment smolders close to the surface in nearly every part of Greek society but has no public means of expression.

Anti-American feelings in Turkey began to grow and crystallize during the Cyprus crisis of 1964.

Johnson stance recalled

The Turks have never forgotten President Johnson's letter to the then Premier, Ismet Inonu, virtually forbidding him to invade Cyprus to relieve Greek Cypriote pressure against the Turkish Cypriote minority.

In the same year the Soviet Union began a subtle but concerted diplomatic and economic offensive aimed at persuading Turkey to quit NATO.

NATO members have been invited to submit recommendations and opinions about revising the 20-year-old treaty before the next NATO Council meeting in December. More and more Turkish voices are raised against Turkey's continued participation in NATO on the same full basis as at present.

Another target of dissatisfied Turks, from the extreme leftist Turkish Labor Party to a few Turks on the far right, are the 54 bilateral defense accords signed by Ankara and Washington since American military aid began in 1947.

Last October the independent Istanbul newspaper Milliyet said U.S. bases in Turkey, like the big Incirlik Air Base near Adana, were a war risk. "They are not directly connected with common defense," it added.

Soviet propaganda beamed to Turkey constantly repeats this theme.

During the Greek-Turkish crisis over Cyprus last November, settled largely by American diplomacy in the person of President Johnson's envoy, Cyrus R. Vance, these bases were virtually neutralized by the Turks.

Premier Suleyman Demirel's government and the United States Embassy in Ankara have been haggling since January, 1967, over revision of the bilateral treaties without any final agreement.

Turkish resentment of post-exchange and other extraterritorial privileges of more than 25,000 American military personnel and dependents in Turkey is one factor. More important is a conviction among many Turks that NATO and the U.S. would not in fact risk nuclear war to defend the Turkish frontiers.

The recent violent street demonstrations, damage to American property in Turkey, and attacks on individual Americans have other causes.

First, there was last spring's nonpolitical protest movement by Turkish students. Like student troubles elsewhere in the world, this began with nonviolent actions at Istanbul and Ankara universities over purely academic matters. Gradually these grew in size and took on leftist political overtones.

Then, on July 15, Sixth Fleet units docked at Istanbul on a routine call. Turkish and Greek ports are virtually the only ones in the eastern Mediterranean still open to American warships. Arab anti-Americanism in the wake of the June, 1967, Arab-Israeli war has closed Arab ports east of Tripoli in Libya.

Turkish student demands for redress of student grievances then boiled over into attacks on American naval, military, and civilian personnel and installations.

In some towns, such as Konya, a few rightist students fought the leftist ones for reasons having little or nothing to do with the U.S. and NATO.

First of two articles

Argentina curbs TV, radio, but not press

By Norman Ingrey

Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Buenos Aires

Freedom of expression is no longer the right of everyone in Argentina. The press remains free. But radio and television commentators are expected to be "friendly."

Interior Minister Guillermo Borda introduced the new restrictions. The much-criticized minister, whose resignation has been reported and denied more than a dozen times, still talks confidently and acts even more so.

As Mr. Borda see it, "There is absolute freedom of the press." But radio and television, he says, will have to "adjust to existing legislation to safeguard order, morality, peace, and reasonable behavior.

The minister's stand was based on the "impact" of broadcasting. That is why he makes a distinction between "friendly" and "unfriendly" transmissions.

This was given as an official example: Francisco Manrique, a retired naval officer, forecast coups against the government which which never materialized. Alarmist broadcasts would be barred, according to Mr. Borda.

Previously, engineer Alberto Constantini had resigned as manager of Channel 13 which carried Mr. Manrique's regular political broadcasts. He could no longer tolerate constant official harrassing of new programs, he said.

Court ruling accepted

Hitting back at the minister, Mr. Constantini argued that if television was a "special case" there could be no freedom for other media. Mr. Borda replied that the government accepted the ruling of the Argentina Supreme Court on press freedom, "even though it was adverse."

The Ongania government, it appears, discriminates between silent reading and the collective reaction from what is seen and heard on the television screen.

The Interior Minister, maintained Argentina followed United States policy in keeping an eye on televised programs—especially in regard to racial programs. Engineer Constantini thought this comparison farfetched.

As the controversy developed Mr. Borda's attitude hardened. It also was evident that the state held the upperhand through the precarious character of most Argentine broadcasting concessions. These can be cancelled at short notice.

Control is under the direction of Capt. Carlos Ibarra of the Consejo Nacional de Radie y Televisión. His orders have been to avoid programs which are "unfriendly or irritating."

Since Mr. Borda delivered his dictum, Channel 11 has been "warned" and Channel 13's excuses accepted on transmissions considered to have reflected on the prestige of the federal police department.

The censorship controversy has not braked press criticism of the poor performance, professionally and financially, of the wholly state-run television Channel 7. Its operating loss is said to exceed $4 million. The manager has resigned.

X-15 crash analyzed

By the Associated Press

Washington

The X-15 rocket plane that crashed last Nov. 15 near Johannesburg, Calif., reentered the earth's atmosphere on its side, went into a spin and then broke apart about 12 miles above the earth, according to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

In its report of the first fatal X-15 accident, NASA said Air Force Maj. Michael J. Adams, the pilot, was unaware the plane had begun sideslipping near the top of its 50-mile climb.

New pulsars discovered

By the Associated Press

Cambridge, Mass.

Two new pulsars, mysterious outer-space sources of radio waves, have been reported by the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory.

The new pulsars were discovered by Dr. Anthony Hewish of Cambridge, England, an associate of a group of British astronomers responsible for the first discovery of pulsars.

The latest report brought to seven the number of pulsars listed by the Smithsonian this year.

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The economic scene

By David R. Francis
Business and financial correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

When the government says that gross national product (the total dollar value of goods and services produced in the nation) increased by a record $19.5 billion in the first quarter, take it with a grain of salt. It's just an estimate.

What's more, that estimate will change as more data becomes available.

For instance, last year's initial GNP estimate of $785 billion was revised recently to $789.7 billion. Next year it will be estimated again. It probably will be different once more.

To the economist, the accuracy of the estimates is more than a curiosity. GNP figures are important in forecasting the future of the economy. And these predictions can be an aid to fiscal and monetary policymakers.

At this time economists are debating the status of the economy a little more noisily than usual. Most see an economic slowdown. Some see a recession next year.

If the government could be sure who's right, it could alter economic policy accordingly in favor of steady growth.

But few of the economists' GNP prognostications will be very accurate. Partially this is because the estimates of current GNP—their benchmarks—are usually somewhat off the beam.

Council record falters

For example, Dr. Geoffrey H. Moore, vice-president for research of the National Bureau of Economic Research, has looked at the forecasting record of the President's Council of Economic Advisers over recent years. It hasn't been too good.

If the council had employed a mechanical system utilizing the economic indicators developed by the Census Bureau and the National Bureau of Economic Research it would have done better, Dr. Moore reckons.

Another National Bureau economist, C. Elton Hinshaw, studied the ability of the Federal Reserve System to forecast the turns in the economy. He did so by examining the views on the business outlook recorded in the minutes of the Open Market Committee, the body which sets monetary policy.

Mr. Hinshaw discovered that the Fed officials do somewhat better than the average analyst in predicting turns in the business cycle. But their performance "is well within the range of other experience." They haven't the best record.

Information lag cited

Neither the Fed nor other economists, as a parallel study by economist Rendigs Fels indicates, have an ability to regularly forecast a swing up or down in the level of business. Typically, recognition comes shortly after the event.

The economic crystal-ball gazers generally show only a modest degree of certainty of a turn in the business situation for some months before the event. Their confidence rises until virtual certainty is achieved six months or so after the turn.

BUSINESS

Says Dr. Moore: "In view of the lags in the availability of data, and the fact that major economic indicators rarely reach their turns at the same time, this is not necessarily poor performance.

"But the record . . . does underline the limitations on our power to foresee reversals in the trend of activity."

Current estimates of GNP tend to be more accurate than forecasts. But they are less accurate than estimates made at a later date, as might be expected. More and more information upon which to base the estimate becomes available over time.

A National Bureau economist, Miss Rosanne Cole, has done a systematic study of the fallibility of GNP estimates. She found that during 1953-62, the average error in official annual estimates of GNP made immediately after the end of the year in question was $12 billion.

The average level of GNP during that period was $463 billion. So the mean (average) error was 2.6 percent.

For estimates made six months later, that is in July of the following year, the average error dropped to $9 billion. A year after that revisions brought the average error down to $8 billion.

It is obviously not an easy task to measure the dollar value of every screw, electric iron, hairdo, shoeshine, etc., produced or performed in the nation during the year.

Interesting points

Miss Cole has two other interesting findings:

● In each of the four postwar recessions, the initial quarterly data substantially overestimated the decline of GNP. In other words, the slowdown wasn't as serious as first estimated.

The initial 5.6 percent decline in 1948-49 became a 3.4 percent decline in the latest estimate. The 1953-54 contraction of 3.8 percent became a 1.9 percent drop. The 1957-58 slowdown of 4.1 percent turned out to be 2.6 percent. And the 1960-61 decline of 1 percent became a minor dip of 0.3 percent.

These are substantial reductions, averaging close to 50 percent. Dr. Moore, in the National Bureau's annual report, notes that they "are bound to affect materially any calculation of the loss of output attributable to recession, or of the gap between actual and potential output."

● Initial estimates of quarterly GNP have improved over the years.

The average error of $5 billion in 1947-54 declined to $3 billion in 1955-61. Estimates of short-run changes in most of the major components of GNP—consumption, investment, government expenditures — show a similar improvement.

If the estimates continue to improve, it should reduce the error of forecasters. Thus there is continued hope that economic policymaking will be based less on guesswork and more on accurate predictions of trends.

International Business Machines Corporation

Taking a cue from nature

Since radar was borrowed from bats, what's so far-fetched about learning better navigation from homing pigeons? Bowling Green State University is making a computerized study of their flight patterns for the Navy. It hopes to reproduce electronically the inner device that guides pigeons.

Dutch advance desalting system

By H. G. Franks
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Amsterdam

The Dutch are well in the forefront among European nations in the field of turning salt water into fresh water for both domestic and industrial use.

This mainly is a result of their long experience in constructing marine desalination plants for their large shipbuilding industry.

Before the end of this year a $12 million water factory will be in operation at Neuzen in Zeeland, converting water from the West Schelde. The installation comprises two multistage flash evaporators, each with a capacity of about 4 million United States gallons a day. They are believed to be the largest single units at present under construction anywhere in the world.

Based largely on Dutch research, the patented process ensures stable water transport under any conditions. It will work in conjunction with an electric power station which can produce about 30 megawatts of power.

It is made by Werkspoor of Amsterdam and is being erected by the Continental Engineering Company, a subsidiary.

Arabia and Canaries, too

This combine also is constructing desalination plants with power stations annexed in Jidda, Arabia, with a capacity of 13 million U.S. gallons a day and 50 megawatts, and at Las Palmas, Canary Islands, with a capacity of 5.2 million U.S. gallons and 20 megawatts.

In general, the Dutch system follows the normal evaporator pattern of a number of rectangular vessels divided into chambers (stages) by partitions, in which the salt water from the top chamber is preheated step by step in heat-exchanger tubes.

This type of evaporator enables a large and economical installation to be built at relatively low cost. Under the Dutch-patented design the heat recovery is greater than usual in relation to the heat supply.

Though this requires a greater heat-exchange area in the recovery section, the total area needed can be restricted by making efficient use of the differential temperature available for heat exchange. This involves a large number of temperature stages, put by Werkspoor as at least 40.

Low-pressure steam

The most suitable form in which heat can be supplied to this kind of water plant is low-pressure steam, and as the heat costs constitute a considerable part of the distillate to be produced, steam of low value is most attractive.

In this respect exhaust steam from a turbogenerator is one way of obtaining economic efficiency, although in the Netherlands (and the neighboring countries being linked with the Dutch gas network) exhaust gases of gas turbines fed with natural gas present an interesting perspective.

It is the latter linkup which the Werkspoor investigators have been incorporating. In the Neuzen plant the steam will come from the turbines of the adjoining electric power plant (which in any case was urgently needed to supply power and light to the rapidly growing industrial area). The pure water produced from the sea water will be taken under contract by the Provincial Water Supply Department and will need no further purification.

Wide cost variations

Costs, of course, vary greatly according to location, capital investment, and output. But under the Dutch installation, even allowing for high-purity aftertreatment, the total price is put at 18 cents (U.S.) per cubic meter (264 U.S. gallons), compared with between 30 and 50 cents for normal demineralized water.

But as the Neuzen installation nears completion, the Werkspoor experts say "it will be possible to attain a cost price of 14 cents per cubic meter ex-works, while in the future it is to be expected that this price will drop even further as the result of a decrease in the price unit of energy and a further rise in the efficiency of this type of installation."

The Dutch also are studying the possibility of using the concentrated sea water as a base material for subsequent by-product processes rather than treating it as a waste material.

The manufacture of valuable substances like caustic soda and chlorine in combination with the production of water can probably be economically justified. An important factor in this respect is the cost of transport between the plants and the consumer of such by-products. Under favorable conditions a combined plant could lead to a further reduction of the price of the water.

Construction activity declines

By the Associated Press

Washington

The total value of all construction activity in the United States dropped in June to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $81.3 billion, the Commerce Department reported.

The May rate was $83.6 billion.

Public construction climbed slightly from a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $28.3 billion to $28.4 billion.

Almost all categories of private construction, though, were down, with nonresidential buildings showing a 10 percent decline from $18.5 billion to $16.7 billion.

The industrial construction rate went down 15 percent and commercial 7 percent, the report added.

Private nonfarm housing construction dropped in value 4 percent to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $21.4 billion.

Money coined by Romans

The word "money" comes from the Latin. Roman money was coined in the temple of Juno Moneta. The word "mint" can be traced to the same source.

Technical-rally attempts elude wobbly market

The week on Wall Street

By Martin Skala
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A wobbly stock market continued to stumble along a downward path last week.

Despite a few faltering stabs at a rally, the prevailing mood was bearish as Wall Street wound up another four-day trading week.

The Dow-Jones Industrial Average plunged 17.20 points to 871.27, running the streak of losses to 11 out of the last 12 sessions.

Just when an oversold market showed signs of a technical rally following Wednesday's steel labor settlement and a hike in steel prices, the White House attacked the increases as inflationary. The ensuing war of words with Pittsburgh's Bethlehem Steel Company, together with federal action to discourage purchase of higher-priced steel, sent traders running for cover.

Rate hearings due

Long memories recalled the steel industry's last bout with Washington in 1962, when President Kennedy opposed a similar widespread increase. It shoved an already weak market into a tailspin.

Coming at a time when corporate profits are squeezed by escalating wage and raw-material costs, the tough line against higher steel prices disturbs many analysts. It raises questions about the pricing freedom of other key industries.

Utilities, for instance, may have problems in coming rate hearings.

Secretary of the Treasury Henry H. Fowler last week urged federal and state regulators to be on guard against utility efforts to offset the 10 percent tax surcharge with higher rates.

Added to the jolt from Washington, investors showed rising concern about the negative aspects of a business slowdown. Though most analysts assert that any pause in the economy's upswing is likely to be beneficial, the extent and duration of the slowdown is still a big question mark.

On the international front, the easing of tensions between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia reassured Wall Street. But the deadlocked Vietnam talks seemed to indicate a Far East settlement was still a long way off.

Technical action?

As traders lightened their positions in both blue-chip and glamor stocks, the broad-based averages fell. Standard and Poor's 425 industrials dipped 1.91 points, closing at 105.07, a total setback of 5½ percent in less than one month. The number of new yearly lows rose to 115 on the Big Board, from 90 the previous week.

The technical action of the market drew little applause. In penetrating the 880-890 level of the Dow-Jones average, a supposed support level, the market showed it was not yet in a clearly oversold condition.

"A rebound at this point should be considered more of a short-term selling than a buying opportunity," commented Geoffrey Parkinson of Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis.

Said Bache & Co.: The "aborted summer rally" is a reminder of the "concrete truism that is usually misplaced during the 'go-go' phases, namely . . . that the market is tied to the economy and can generate its own dynamics . . . for just so long."

Paper work 'attacked'

On the positive side, some analysts note the absence of heavy-block sales, especially by institutions. Although many mutual funds have been either on the sidelines or buying defensively lately, there is a growing feeling that bargain hunting will soon draw them back into the fray.

Meanwhile, the rise in bond prices — indicative of the brighter outlook for lower interest rates—is siphoning off some institutional money from equities.

The lower trading volume of recent weeks is giving Wall Street a breather in digging into the paper-work pile-up. Yet the problem of undelivered securities and accounting confusion, as many investors have sadly discovered from monthly brokerage statements, is still severe. Thus, the major exchanges have voted to retain the midweek closings through August.

As a further step in a continuing effort to streamline securities handling, the exchanges and the New York Clearing House Association have set earlier deadlines for delivering securities. By setting forward the delivery deadline to 11:30 a.m., brokerage back offices will get a 30-minute earlier crack at processing transactions.

In last week's falling market, food chains, savings and loans, and building stocks managed to hold their ground. Auto stocks, despite record-smashing July sales, dipped slightly. Chrysler, one of 1968's big gainers, fell ⅞ of a point to 59⅞.

Conglomerates, shaken by a few disappointing earnings reports and a new Federal Trade Commission probe, continued to decline. Despite a 59 percent jump in 1967-68 profits, City Investing lost 2¼ to 47¾.

Leading the most-active list, Occidental gained ⅝ to 46, while AT&T lost ¾ to 50¾.

Market indicators

Week ended Aug. 2

By the Associated Press

Dow-Jones stock averages

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Inds	883.34	871.27	871.27	—17.20
20 Rails	251.11	246.42	246.42	— 4.44
15 Utils	131.29	130.83	130.83	— 0.96
65 Stks	317.77	314.39	314.39	— 3.46

Standard & Poor's stock indexes

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
425 Inds	106.31	105.07	105.07	— 1.91
20 Rails	48.98	47.71	47.71	— 1.41
55 Utils	66.66	66.36	66.36	— .51
500 Stks	97.74	96.63	96.63	— 1.71

What stocks did

	Latest wk	Prev. wk.	Yr ago
Advances	666	854	971
Declines	1084	1234	349
Unchanged	132	98	118
Total issues	1882	1688	1438
New yearly highs	57	77	377
New yearly lows	115	90	45

Stock transactions

Latest week's sales	45,429,080
Previous week's sales	54,931,952
Year-ago sales	46,769,050

20 most active stocks

By the Associated Press

	Weekly sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Occiden Pet	996,000	47¾	43½	46	+ ⅝
Celanese	574,500	63¼	58½	58¾	— 4¼
Tex Gif Sul	431,800	37	30⅝	31⅛	— 5
Am Tel Tel	428,900	51½	50½	50¾	— ¾
Sunasco	417,700	31⅜	25¾	27¼	— 3½
Ling Tem V	358,800	89¾	80	82½	—20
UN Carbide	338,700	41¼	40⅜	40⅝	—21
Sperry Rnd	305,000	46⅜	43	43½	— 2½
INA Corp	298,900	37⅜	35	36¾	+ ¼
Std Oil NJ	262,200	80⅝	75¾	75¾	— 2⅛
Mobil Oil	261,300	53⅞	49	49⅞	— 3¾
Bunk Ramo	256,300	17	15¾	16¾	— ⅝
Teledyne	250,100	96⅝	90½	90⅜	— 4¼
Greyhnd	245,900	23	21⅛	22¼	— ½
Electron Sp	229,700	42⅞	37	42	+ 2⅝
Chrysler	222,400	62½	59	59⅛	— ⅞
RCA	220,200	46½	44½	44¾	— 1¾
Phillips Pet	219,300	65	60⅝	60⅝	— 2½
US Indust	217,800	28	25½	26¼	— 1⅝
GrtAm Hold	214,600	57¾	51½	52½	— 4¼

Pulp vs. plastics in N.Y. battle

By the Associated Press

New York

The pulp and plastics industries are warring over meat trays — a $67 million annual business.

The current battleground is New York City, which has enacted a law requiring packaging of meat in transparent plastic trays.

Arrayed against each other are the Food Tray and Board Association for the cardboard trays and the Society of the Plastics Industry.

The two organizations skirmished the other day by holding news conferences in adjoining hotel suites to air claims of superiority for their products.

Trays used by supermarkets to encase and display meats cost less than a cent apiece, but with 9.2 billion being used a year, they represent a juicy piece of business.

The white pulp or cardboard tray has been a familiar sight in meat counters for years.

Plastic trays were introduced in 1964. The plastics society says they have captured 56 percent of the market.

The only other city which has enacted a law requiring use of plastic trays is Elizabeth, N.J.

The food-tray association says bills requiring plastic trays have been introduced in the Legislatures of New York, Massachusetts, Delaware, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Hawaii but failed to pass.

The plastics society says plastics companies are not lobbying for such legislation and that it has been initiated by consumer groups.

The pulp people have taken the offensive with a campaign to have the New York City law repealed.

"What is at stake," their organization says, "is the right of manufacturers of all types of packaging to compete openly and freely in the marketplace."

It argues that research indicates that the destruction of riboflavin, a vitamin, is twice as great in the plastic tray as in the molded pulp tray. It also contends: The plastic tray fosters a chemical reaction that changes iron into an indigestible form; plastic trays don't allow ozygen to pass through to the meat, causing it to lose its bloom and freshness faster and to spoil more quickly.

The plastics people say housewives want see-through plastic trays so they can inspect the condition of meat on both top and bottom.

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Harvesting of sea minerals still challenges ingenuity

By a staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Newport, R.I.

Earth's vast liquid "ore mine"—the sea—supplies only a drop in the bucket of today's mineral needs.

The problem is cost. It costs more than most of the minerals are worth to claim them from the water. With advanced techniques it may become economically possible to draw the minerals from the sea. But this may take years.

"The recovery of water and a few of the more abundant materials — salt, bromine, magnesium—is an accomplished fact. The rest of the values are likely to challenge the ingenuity of man for years to come," says C. M. Shigley.

Mr. Shigley spoke about seawater resources at a recent symposium on "Mineral Resources of the World Ocean" at the United States Naval War College. He is director of the Corporate Minerals Research Department of Dow Chemical Company's Midland, Mich., plant.

Seawater an ore

Mr. Shigley says the ocean is a global, almost inexhaustible, resource of water and many minerals.

"Seawater is an ore by the commonly accepted definition, a body which is large enough and rich enough to be profitably exploited," he says.

More than 70 percent of the earth's surface is covered by seawater—approximately 330 million cubic miles of it. There are about 165 million tons of dissolved solids in each cubic mile of seawater.

Ocean water is believed to contain at least traces of all the known elements. It is cited as a potential source of strategic materials.

However, there are obstacles.

"It is somewhat sobering to calculate the amount of seawater required to provide a national supply of these things," says Mr. Shigley.

The market value of 17 "critical" metals in a cubic mile of seawater is about $940,000. But the cost to remove the metals from the water would be many, many times that.

More knowledge needed

A single cubic mile is a lot of water. A plant handling this much would have to pass 2,100,000 gallons per minute, every minute for an entire year.

"It will require a lot of ingenuity and a lot better understanding of the chemistry and biochemistry of the ocean to make further strides in the recovery of seawater minerals," Mr. Shigley says. "It seems likely that the next important step in the recovery of these will emerge from desalinization innovations, new ion-exchange techniques, or a combination of biochemistry and chemistry."

He explains how biochemistry enters into the gathering of mineral elements.

Elements concentrated

"It is known that some marine creatures concentrate certain trace elements in their bodies. The cultivation and harvesting of such marine organisms, preferably by other organisms which could be more easily captured, is one possible way of concentrating the trace elements to the point where they can be commercially recovered by chemical processes. That day looks a long way off, but so did a soft moon landing not too many years ago," Mr. Shigley notes.

Minerals listed

Only a few of the ocean's resources are being taken in large quantities. The sea provides 29 percent of the world's salt, 70 percent of its bromine, 61 percent of its magnesium metal, 6 percent of its magnesium compounds, and 59 percent of its "manufactured" water.

Mr. Shigley uses a 55-gallon drum to illustrate the amount of dissolved minerals in seawater. "If we had a drum of seawater here, and if we could by some magic remove all the dissolved materials in their common form, here is what we would get:

"From this 55-gallon drum we could extract 13¼ pounds of common salt, 1.8 pounds of magnesium chloride, .8 pound of magnesium sulphate, .75 pound of gypsum, .4 pound of potassium sulphate, 1 ounce of calcium carbonate, and .6 ounce of sodium bromide. Last come all the other minerals in seawater. The total of all of these elements in the drum of seawater represents only .2 ounce."

Mr. Shigley says there is enough salt in the drum to provide table salt for the average person for a year or two. But, he says, it would take about a third of a million drums of seawater to provide .008 of an ounce of gold, worth about 29 cents.

"There is a lot of work going on in chemistry and biochemistry of marine water, Mr. Shigley says. This work, reinforced with federal financing, will result from time to time in progress being reported in opening up the resources of the sea," he concludes.

Dean quits, raps Columbia

By the Associated Press

New York

Edward W. Barrett, dean of Columbia University's Graduate School of Journalism since 1956, has resigned over policy differences with the administration, apparently stemming from the campus disturbances last spring.

In a statement, Mr. Barrett said:

"I simply find myself in disagreement with the basic outlook of a majority of those who make university policy.

"I should add that, while I have real sympathy for many who seek constructive change, I have no symathy whatever for the young SDS (Students for a Democratic Society) group who seek destruction.

Dean Barrett submitted his resignation, to become effective Aug. 15, in a letter to Grayson Kirk, university president and the board of trustees.

He recommended major changes in the composition of the board of trustees to increase the authority of the faculty and the participation of students in the policymaking process.

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Eisteddfod—a homage to ancient Welsh folk culture

By J. Emlyn Williams

London

Wales has long established itself as the land of the eisteddfod, that festival of music and poetry (and the allied arts and crafts) which can express so much folk culture.

Nowadays, three prominent eisteddfodau strive for popular support in their different fields. These are the Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales (Aug. 5-10), the International Musical Festival, Llangollen (July 9-14), and the Eisteddfod of the Urdd, Welsh League of Youth (June 6-8).

The "National" describes itself officially as "first and foremost, an institution for the safeguarding of the Welsh language and the promoting of Welsh culture." Through the centuries this has grown from a local or regional affair to become of outstanding significance for the Welsh-speaking population and of international interest.

The first authentic record of an eisteddfod appears to be in 1176 at Cardigan Castle, sponsored by "the Lord Rhys," a famous prince of West Wales. There were two main contests, one for poets and the other for musicians—players on the harp, the crwth (fiddle), and the pipes. For nearly four centuries there were no significant developments until 1568. In that year, at the second eisteddfod at Caerwys, in Flintshire, an attempt was made to separate genuine bards from mere hangers-on, those who were little more than "wandering beggars." Queen Elizabeth I, herself a Tudor monarch, had commanded 20 gentlemen from North Wales to "examine and grant licenses" to competitors worthy of the title of bard.

* * *

Popular almanacs of the 18th century included advertisements such as: "Be it known that an eisteddfod of Poets and Men of Letters and other Merry Men of Wales will be held at. . . ." But these were still rather amateurish and closed to the general public.

It was not until 1858 that the first open and national eisteddfod was held. This was at Llangollen and the strange manner in which it was conducted aroused strong criticism. According to an official comment, "a bunch of the queerest cranks in all Wales" occupied the platform. One man was "wearing an egg slung round his neck," while another, the famous Dr. Price (of Llantrisant) was "wearing a headgear of fox-skin and carrying a sword at his thigh." The eisteddfod's three organizers pocketed the proceeds, "gave not a penny to the adjudicators, either in fee or expenses." One of the organizers' families won the three big money prizes!

FAMILY FEATURES

Drastic changes in organization and administration were obviously needed, especially as the eisteddfod grew from the beginning of the 19th century into a nationwide institution. After some vicissitudes, things had righted themselves by 1880. Since then, except in 1914, when World War I broke out, a single great eisteddfod for the whole of Wales has taken place each August, meeting alternately in some previously chosen place in North or South Wales.

This year's "National" is being held at Barry, in Glamorganshire. Already, in keeping with tradition, "one year and a day" before the official opening, the Gorsedd of the Bards had ceremonially announced the site. The Gorsedd is the inner circle responsible for administering the eisteddfod rites and maintaining its links with other Celtic institutions. Led by the Archdruid, Gorsedd members in their white, blue, or green robes add picturesqueness to an otherwise dull scene.

After the opening prayer, the Archdruid partially draws his Grand Sword thrice, asking in Welsh, "A oes Heddwch?" (Is it Peace?) to which the bards respond "Heddwch" (Peace). This is to indicate that the "Bards of the Isle of Britain" are men of peace. Other rites such as the offering of the Hirlais Horn and the Aberthged have their popular appeal.

* * *

The eisteddfod visitor finds much to interest him. If he is an ardent Welshman he will be drawn to the literary and musical items, to the contests for the bardic Chair or Crown, and to the choir singing. One great event for all is the special session of welcome for the foreign visitors, most of them of Welsh descent, now living in the United States, Australia, Canada, Patagonia, and other far-flung places. This is a real gathering of the clans—of people who have not met for decades, or who have never seen the land of their fathers.

The International Musical Festival, as its name implies, sets out "to foster and develop friendship between peoples," particularly through getting together the ordinary folk of many nations. The festival was established in May, 1947, and recently held its 22nd meeting. Its competitions are mainly in folksinging and dancing; and more than 1,800 people from 19 different countries, from the New World as well as the Old, took part. For six days, Llangollen was full of color and the sound of many tongues. There could be seen the traditional national costumes of Czechoslovakia, Brittany, Yugoslavia, Scandinavia, and the Netherlands — not to mention the school girls in native Welsh costume. An added opportunity for closer friendship was offered in the arrangement whereby visitors were billeted in Welsh homes within a radius of 12 miles from the eisteddfod ground, rather than in schools or hostels.

If there was one regret, from the Welsh point of view, it was that Wales, which thinks of itself as "the Land of Song," should have had so few entries in such classical competitions as those for male voice, major and children's choirs.

Photos by Alan Band Associates

Dane in Wales

At Llangollen the International Musical Festival draws people of many nationalities to celebrate in the spirit of the Welsh eisteddfod, a music and poetry festival. This young Danish girl watches in the rain, protecting her costume from the dampness.

Pen friend

Cyril N., Bickhill, S.C., (U.S.A.) 18. African Freshman would like pen pals from Africa, India, Ceylon, Japan, Scandinavia and the U.S.A. His interests are sports, politics, dancing, international relations.

If you wish to answer a letter published in the column, enclose your own letter in an unsealed envelope, and address it in pencil with the name and address as it appears in the column. Put it in another envelope addressed to Pen Pal Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. 02115. It's important that your letter carry correct postage for its destination overseas.

Quotation for today

Impatience never commanded success.—CHAPIN

Dialogue with youth

By Erwin D. Canham
Editor in chief of The Christian Science Monitor

Reader: I am a young college student, and have encountered many of the situations discussed by both readers and yourself. I have particularly enjoyed recent comments regarding the relations between older and younger generations. I mentioned this by way of introduction to my own personal experience which may be illustrative for others.

Like many young people, I have had occasional feuds with my parents, which for the most part have been easily resolved. Unfortunately such is not the case with the most recent dispute. I am rapidly reaching maturity, but enjoy goofing off once in a while. My parents cannot accept this and treat me as a child, justifying their actions in terms of the times I have acted irresponsibly. I realize they have my best interests in mind, otherwise they would let me go my own way. They are always reasonable and fair, once we discuss something, but in this situation they are unwilling to compromise.

The upshot of all this is an uncomfortable home life for all involved. As a result, I have gotten a job in the evenings and am attending summer school. The primary reason is to remove myself from the situation. This temporarily cools things off. One close friend suggests joining the Navy. If I didn't feel that this were running from the problem, I might enlist. But it would also interrupt my education prematurely.

I would appreciate any comments or suggestions for eliminating this problem, either from you or your readers. Again let me thank you for your fine comments and for a very interesting forum of opinion.

P. E. M.
Drexel Hill, Pa.

E. D. C.: I don't know what you really mean, P. E. M., by "goofing off once in a while." Some kinds of goofing off, your parents should have taken with amused tolerance. I can imagine other things which might well have disturbed them. I hope your busy, hard-working summer has helped solve the problem. You say nice things about your parents, so evidently a good basic relationship exists. I shouldn't think you needed to interrupt your education and enlist in the Navy. Keep patient with your parents and I believe they will keep patient with you. Beyond that—and without knowing what really happened—I can only hope and believe that understanding will prevail based on a respect on both sides for yourselves as individuals.

A verse for today...

For whosoever exalteth himself shall be abased; and he that humbleth himself shall be exalted.
—LUKE 14:11

Sundial: toward a youth center

Clydebank, Scotland

Young people at the Hub Leisure Youth Center in this West of Scotland town have volunteered to raise $3,000 to help complete a very special youth center.

The initial building was started by a German Protestant Church group as a gesture of reparation for German bomb damage here during World War II.

The work had to be stopped because their young volunteer builders from Germany ran into sub-soil difficulties, hitting hard clay while digging the foundations. Their task was taking longer than their finances would allow.

The civic head of Clydebank, Provost Malcolm Turner, told the young Germans: "Don't worry. You have built excellent foundations and strong walls. We shall get your center completed one way or another. The gesture of you young Germans has been much appreciated by Clydebank's youth."

The foundation stone of the new building was hewn from a blitzed building in the town.

G. I.

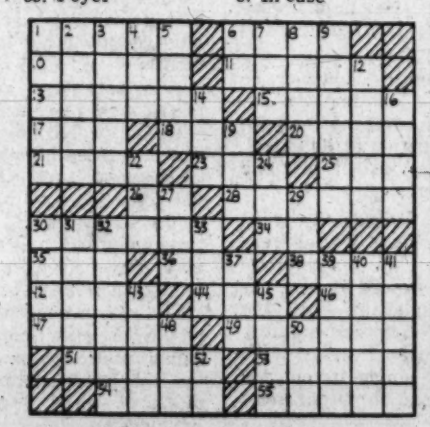
Daily crossword puzzle

Across

1. Disastrous
6. Lather
10. Nitrogen
11. Ear bone
13. Coercion
15. Vacuous
17. Bombyx
18. Golf mound
20. Fencing sword
21. Pack of cards
23. Sprite
25. Period
26. Although
28. Persiflage
30. Talented
34. Function
35. Anecdotage
36. Peruke
38. Float
42. Quarry
44. Fourteen
46. Unpaid
47. Fine china
49. Disposition
51. Old English house
53. Beauty shop
54. Rational
55. Foyer

Down

1. Withered
2. Sky blue
3. Type of lens
4. Zeus' daughter
5. In case
6. Spanish assent
7. Number
8. Apogee
9. Marionette
12. Cubic meter
14. Diocese
16. Time unit
19. Jujube
22. Soldier's equipment
24. Tire
27. Some
29. This minute
30. Throttles
31. Awkward
32. Celebrated
33. Pinochle score
37. Trap
39. Grown-up
40. Uproar
41. Very small
43. Norse saga
45. Jardiniere
48. Cosmic cycle
50. Sunburn
52. Concerning



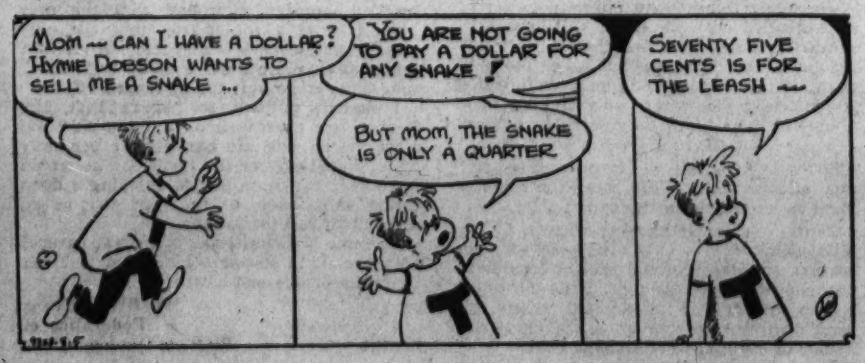
Answer Block Appears Among Advertisements

Whirling Portuguese

While the traditional eisteddfod honors the ancient heritage of Welsh music and art, the internationally oriented festival at Llangollen includes these Portuguese dancers. The first eisteddfod dates back to 1176.

Tubby

BY GUERNSEY LE PELLEY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Editorials

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Commentary

BOSTON, WEEKEND ISSUE
Distributed Saturday-Monday, August 3-5, 1968

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Republicans convene

Now at last the Republicans move from the primaries and the polls and the peregrinations of the prospects to the solid business of nominating a presidential candidate. And because this is a year of grave issues, from Vietnam peace and the plight of the cities to law and order and the defense of the dollar, most everyone is ready to grant that the affairs at the Republican convention at Miami Beach — and the later Democratic convention — deserve their customary seizure of prime television time. The convention decisions should have the nation's solemn and prayerful attention.

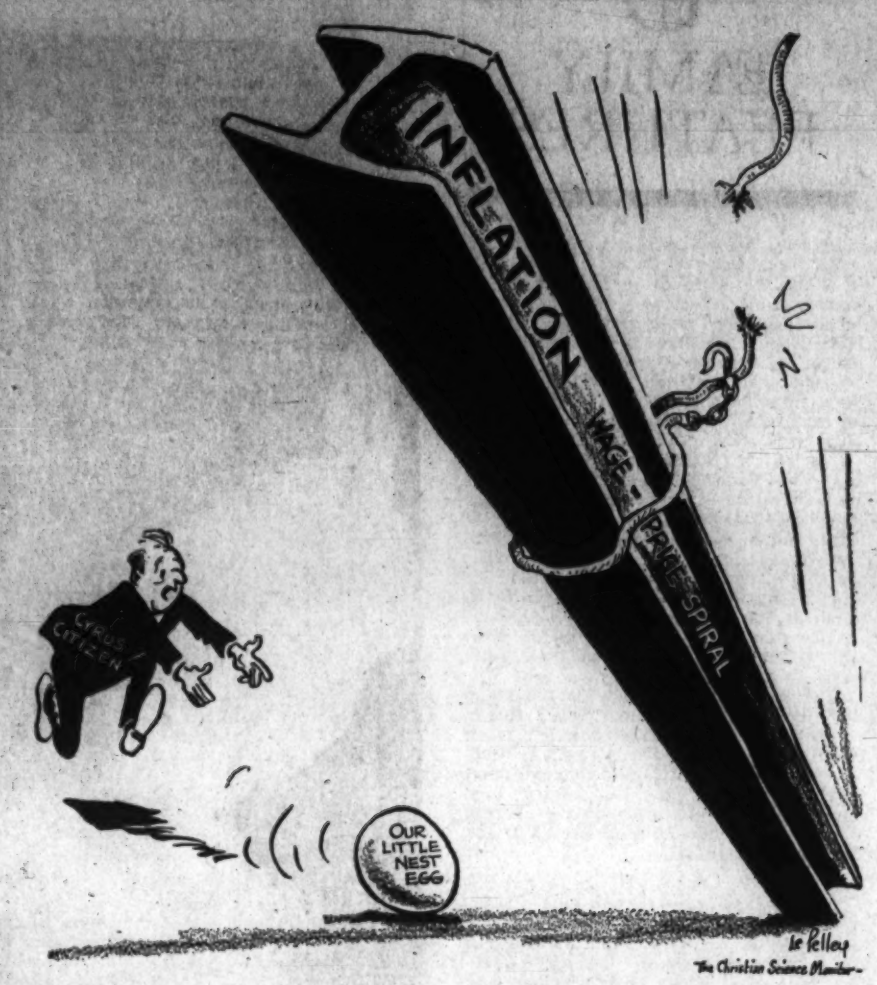
For the Republicans with their historic division between conservatives and progressives, the theme this year is, again, which faction shall triumph. But impinging on all the lineups and the orthodox labels are these concerns which require solutions that are not conservative, not liberal, but national: how to end "honorably" the Asian war, how to assure a liftoff from poverty for the blacks and dispossessed, how to build more quality into the American dream. Yes, and how to pay for it all!

Most conventions open with a "stop somebody" movement, and Miami Beach is no exception. Richard Nixon, who has run a capable, cool, understated campaign, is the object of such a drive. But if a conservative tide is running in the United States, as some experienced observers believe, then a "stop Nixon" drive will continue to have tough going.

Governor Rockefeller's prodigious last-inning effort has had some success. The polls finally showed him — but not Mr. Nixon — defeating any Democratic candidate in most industrial states. Meanwhile California's Governor Reagan, developing his own home-stretch efforts, has snatched a few delegates from Mr. Nixon. But the Rockefeller-Reagan cohorts are almost as distant from each other ideologically as geographically.

Meanwhile the GOP platform committee has heard from all shades of opinion. There will be, as always, an effort to blur the edges of disagreement, to appeal to a broad cross section. Mr. Nixon has moved toward the dove position on the Vietnam war — calling for a phaseout of American troops and a negotiated settlement. There will be dickerings over the vice-presidency. But the down-deep consideration at Miami Beach is whether the traditional conservative Republican ethos will be overridden this year by any kind of progressive-liberal thrust.

In a year when "unpredictability" has been oft in the saddle, the final warning must be that anything can happen.



Czechoslovaks still in the lead

There are to be more rounds in the struggle — but at this stage, the Czechoslovaks are in the lead. The threats and the bullying from Moscow have not cowed Alexander Dubcek and the new Communist leadership in Prague. Admittedly, Mr. Dubcek has felt obliged to meet the Russians halfway in their insistence that the Czechoslovaks explain themselves to a full gathering of the pro-Moscow core of the Soviet security system in Eastern Europe.

For Czechoslovaks and outsiders alike, the overriding question has been throughout: Would the Russians, if thwarted, seek to impose their will on Prague by open military intervention? To this question, there is perhaps still no definitive answer. Yet the longer the pot can be kept from boiling over by the impressively controlled and clever handling of the situation by Mr. Dubcek and his team, the less likely is it to boil over in the end.

So far, Moscow's tactics appear to have been the use of the threat of military intervention either to scare Mr. Dubcek into submission or to split the Czechoslovak leadership. And so far, they have failed.

It will be recalled that the Russians insisted that the entire 11-man presidium of the Czechoslovak Communist Party be present at the meetings in the railroad workers' hostel last week. Presumably this was because there are known still to be on the presidium men who shared in some measure Moscow's concern at Mr. Dubcek's willingness to press forward with liberalizing reforms. These are the holdovers from the Novotny years who fear lest they be "reformed" out of their present jobs at the Party Congress in September. But to their credit, patriotism seems to have prevailed when they came face-to-face with the heavy artillery of the Soviet leadership.

From the start, the men in the Kremlin have misjudged Czechoslovak nationalism. By their open hectoring of Mr. Dubcek they virtually ensured that Czechoslovaks to a man rally to his support. Thus they cannot now topple him without having on their hands a nationwide nationalist revolt which it would be difficult to confine within the frontiers of Czechoslovakia. That is what faces them in one direction. In the other is the inevitability of eating humble pie.

Mr. Dubcek will probably be willing to offer them some sugar to help sweeten that pie. This may provoke protests from some of his more youthful or more ebullient compatriots. But provided he does not significantly alter course, the majority of Czechoslovaks will almost certainly understand and acquiesce. One can only trust that the Russians, from their side, are reconciling themselves to a similar adjustment.

Tardy guests

In the administration-steel company set-to, the government has labeled the round of steel price boosts "putting profits above patriotism." The steel industry retorts that its adversary has "put politics above patriotism."

These polemics should not, however, be allowed to obscure the fact that the nation's free economy requires a strong determination to halt inflation at its outset. And the initiative is expected to come from the administration.

Thus there is much truth in the taunt of steel company defenders, Where were you, government, when the tax increase was needed — a year before it was enacted? Why were you silent when the auto, aluminum, and other cost-boosting labor pacts (including steel's) were signed? Why did you single us out for Defense and Transportation Department boycotts?

To say it is late in the game for the administration to start pressuring for price restraint, however, is not to gainsay the need for a halt in the wage-price spiral, especially when the cost-of-living is rising at a 6 percent a year clip. The steel industry, key cog in America's production system, is as good a place as any to begin. Across-the-board price boosts would further jack up prices of autos and other manufactured goods. And the consumer, who already bears his tax surcharge and who is expected to pay much of the corporate surcharge cost through higher prices, would be further put upon.

If the steel companies do not hold to selective price increases and absorb some of the labor-pact costs, the market may yet force them to do so. Stockpiles built up by steel users as a hedge against the threatened strike, and import competition may prove stronger restraints than administration measures.

The nation need not have come to this pass where an air-clearing showdown was called for. Congress could have passed the tax bill earlier, and priorities on spending measures could have been established. Business and labor need not have given way to short-sighted cupidity in demanding more for themselves than productivity advances merited. The nation's eight-year economic expansion has been like a party from which the chief guests have not had the good sense to go home early.

Honoring one's origin

It is happening here and there. It is probably inevitable. It expresses pride of race and assertion of identity.

We refer to the move, by some black Americans, to adopt African names. This goes along with other manifestations of black nationalism and culture, such as African hair-styles, Kente-cloth robes and the study of Swahili.

Some Negroes are naming children after present-day African figures, such as Tanzania's able President Julius Nyerere, or even deposed Ghanaian president Kwami Nkrumah. Others have gone to Swahili words or tribal sources. A Los Angeles militant was once Ronald Everett, but he changed Everett to Karenga, Swahili for "keeper of the tradition." And his daughter's beautiful name is Thanayi Anana — words from Xhosa and Swahili meaning "child of happiness" and "soft and gentle." While the actor-playwright, Douglas Turner Ward, acquired two of his names from Frederick Douglass, the black abolitionist, and Nat Turner, leader of the 1831 slave revolt.

Slaves arriving in America were given Christian names. Later generations took the last name of former owners, or of a popular president. Thus George Washington Carver, and Walter Washington, present Mayor of Washington, D.C.

Names are not the be-all of life. New name origins bring new color into American life. And there is nothing unusual in choosing to honor one's origin; a Kennedy included Patrick, Michael, Kerry, and Kathleen among his children's names.

The world beyond Miami

Let's think

By Erwin D. Canham

Miami Beach

The world certainly does not stand still while the American parties nominate their presidential candidates.

Now, as the Republicans meet at Miami Beach, a major drama in the history of the 1960's has been played in Czechoslovakia. Perhaps this is the second in the great turning points in the relationship between the Soviet Union and Communist Eastern Europe. The first drama was Marshal Tito's defection from Stalinism. The second is Czechoslovakia's declaration of independence.

Events do not stand still in Vietnam, either. Nor in the Middle East. There are rumors that Hanoi will coordinate a major new offensive against Saigon with the meeting of the Democrats in Chicago. That would be bizarre and its political consequences uncertain.

Lowered tempo

President Johnson has now adopted a hard line with North Vietnam. Rejecting the possibility of interpreting recent events as a deescalation by Hanoi, he puts a strongly unfavorable light upon alleged troop movements. Observers in South Vietnam itself seem to have been impressed by the lowered tempo of the war, and the reduction in American casualties.

None of this is likely to have much effect on the thinking of the Republicans here. There is very little difference in the world outlook of the three leading GOP candidates, although their rhetoric varies considerably. Though Messrs. Nixon and Reagan seem to urge a stronger military stance in Vietnam, neither has committed himself to actions as precisely (and damagingly) as Barry Goldwater did in 1964. Governor Rockefeller has advanced a peacemaking program which differs relatively little from the administration position.

On the Democratic side, of course, the Vietnam war is a tremendous issue. It is surprising that no Republican has sought to make it so, in the face of the country's obvious disquiet with the stalemated situation.

Restrained tactics

Indeed, the noncontroverted nature of foreign policies among Republicans here is a sign of American withdrawal from fervent participation in world affairs. Perhaps foreign issues will have less impact on this convention than on any since 1936.

Meantime, the United States has carefully not upset its new détente with the Soviet Union by brusque policies toward the Czechoslovakian crisis. This restraint may have helped make it possible for the Soviets also to be restrained. Démarches in the manner of John Foster Dulles' cold-war tactics would certainly have challenged Moscow to more vigorous action.

Were the United States also throwing its weight around in the Middle East, things might not have been as quiet there. Just what the Soviets are achieving by their assiduous rearmament of Egypt remains to be seen. The Pentagon believes the rearmament has reached the level of the status quo ante. Thus the possibility of an outbreak is again present. The likelihood of the United States doing anything about it is slight.

Domestic distractions

The impact of the United States on world affairs does indeed turn largely on conditions and states of mind inside the United States. Were the American economy more stable, were the budgetary deficit less monumental, Congress might be more willing to support an adequate program of investment and aid in developing countries. If the urban crisis was less horrifying, it might be possible to think more helpfully about the restoration of the Western alliance, and other unfinished business. If Vietnam were not such an unsolved burden, Americans might be willing to assume responsibilities elsewhere.

But as things stand, the political gaze turns inward. It turns upon a minority party moving inexorably to a foreordained conclusion. It turns upon a confrontation of two major parties in which the issues are again none too clear. It turns upon a political outlook where proposed policies, both internal and external, are not worthy of the times in which we live.

Mirror of opinion

Reprieve for River Queen

Congress in its wisdom has seen fit to grant a reprieve to the last remaining big Mississippi river steamboat, the stern-wheeler Delta Queen, which for 25 years has helped keep alive memories of the days of Mark Twain. . . .

The Delta Queen, which for nine months of each year provides excursion trips between such cities as St. Paul, New Orleans, Pittsburgh and St. Louis, almost became a victim of a law passed two years ago.

After a series of fires aboard ocean-going vessels, the United States took the lead in getting the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization to revise the fire safety standards which had been spelled out in a 1960 international treaty. . . .

To show its approval of the requirements, Congress in 1966 passed a law that ships using U.S. ports must meet the new standards by November of this year. It was not necessary from the standpoint of the international agreement for the 1966 law to include river steamers, but such steamers were included, nevertheless.

Even before the law was passed the owner of the Delta Queen, Greene Line Steamers, Inc., started plans to have a replacement for the stern-wheeler built in conformity with the new standards.

Difficulties immediately arose because no shipyard in the world has built a river passenger steamer for many years and none was ever built with a steel superstructure such as the Greene company proposed.

As a result the replacement won't be ready for a year or two yet. If the Delta Queen had to be junked this coming November and passenger service on the river had to be stopped for two years, awaiting a new vessel, a resumption of the Mark Twain tradition might never be realized.

The State Department objected to a stay of execution for the Delta Queen on the ground that we would be reneging on treaty obligations but Congress has taken the position that the treaty standards were intended for international waters only and we need not adopt them for strictly domestic passenger service until we are ready to do so.

So the Delta Queen will be allowed to operate until November, 1970, when the replacement is certain to be ready. . . .

As the sole surviving stern-wheeler on the Mississippi, with a long history of safe operation, she deserves the special consideration shown for her so that, if for no other reason, the cry of "Steamboat 'round the bend" will not be forever stilled along the Father of Waters.—**The Denver Post**

Our readers write

Letters from readers are welcome. All are subject to condensation. We assume no responsibility for statements made.

TV violence

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Your front-page article on TV violence was greatly appreciated. I was particularly interested in your statement that "According to prevalent thinking among broadcasters, violence means viewers. . . ."

Both our TVs went out of order early last January. We have not had them fixed and have no plans to do so in spite of the children's pleadings, and in spite of the upcoming conventions. We have chosen this course for one reason: violence—particularly as presented to the children in their cartoon fare (at its worst on Saturday mornings, as your article indicated).

Northridge, Calif. **Barbara Sargent Abbott**

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I wanted to write and comment on your alert handling of violence on TV by the chart giving the hours on which it is shown. So many of us have felt for so long that TV has a tremendous responsibility setting the cultural level of much of the thinking today so should use the time very wisely and with special care to uplift the race. I hope you will continue to put pressure to bear on this responsibility.

A number of us are writing to the major networks asking that they change their programs to help rather than degrade.

Rochester, N.Y. **Helen W. Miller**

Common-sense control

To The Christian Science Monitor:

"Pork barrel shrinks as war costs pinch," by William C. Selover was a most timely article as it touches upon Madison, Haywood, Buncombe, Transylvania, and Henderson counties in western North Carolina.

The Tennessee Valley Authority and the Upper French Broad Economic Development Commission (a local pressure group), are attempting to secure $100,000,000 in the guise of a flood-control program and secondary benefits of water storage to build 14 dams which program will destroy far more homes, churches, roads, farms, and dislocate hundreds of families than any major flood would ever destroy.

Thousands of people have signed petitions opposing this monstrous pork-barrel project, but the politicians and community "leaders" cannot seem to understand that they are feeding the fires of inflation and forcing additional taxation upon the nation which already has been saddled with a financial crisis by the present administration.

A common sense flood-control program, for there is need for some flood control, could adequately be provided for $10,000,000, one-tenth of the amount that the TVA is seeking.

Hendersonville, N.C. **Alex J. Duris**

Appreciation

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Your very fine series on conservation is much appreciated by those of us who have spent many years in the attempt to preserve the natural beauty of our country for future generations.

Leota Troute Wright
Pacific Palisades, Calif.

Olympic park

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I have been meaning to write you to compliment you for your excellent series on the national parks, but my final impetus did not come until I read the recent letter of John Parker, wherein he commented on Olympic National Park.

Mr. Parker made several points which need to be refuted and commented upon in the interest of accuracy.

He first states that an estimated 30 billion board feet of timber could have been logged if the Olympic National Park had remained under the Forest Service, "without detracting from the scenic values." Thirty billion board feet is approximately as much timber as is presently located within the entire park; in other words, Mr. Parker has proposed the logging of all of Olympic National Park. One of the main reasons for setting up the park was to protect the famous rain forests.

Mr. Parker also states that serious fire hazard exists because of the fallen trees and underbrush, and this hazard is increased because the fire trails and roads are mostly overgrown and barricaded. Mr. Parker states that he has visited Olympic National Park, but I wonder if he has ever hiked through it. He would find the 600 miles of trails there in excellent condition, most of them going through the forest he so detests.

Mr. Parker finally states that access roads in the lower areas would permit many more visitors to enjoy the region without interfering with hikers in the higher mountains. There are presently 167 miles of road in Olympic National Park, most of which are in lower areas. One of the unusual features of the park is that it is possible to find a trail which can be hiked all year round, because many of them are at lower elevations.

In general, Mr. Parker's letter reflects the lumber industry viewpoint that the only good tree is a fallen one, that the only good forest scenery is a scenery of stumps, and that Olympic Park is going to "waste" unless the trees in it are all logged off.

I find it difficult to believe that Mr. Parker has ever visited Olympic National Park. If he has, he has almost certainly never hiked any of the trails, or he would have seen far more people enjoying a deep forest experience, of the type that is so difficult to find these days.

Olympic National Park is a great natural treasure. It is one of a kind, and is loved by many people just as it is.

M. Brock Evans
Federation of
Seattle **Western Outdoor Clubs**